YES!
"P & O"
IS 10 YEARS OLD.
PURE & OLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,166—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1901.

Milkmaid Brand Milk
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th Feb.
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.I. PENINSULAR	6297	T. Leigh	23rd "
* INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.I. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.I. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
* EGYPT	1518	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.I. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.I. EGYPT	7911	G. L. Langborne	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5207	T. Leigh	27th "
M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May

The steamers marked M. I. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo steamers dispatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 4th January, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID,

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st Mar., 1901.
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Hlaffer	4,706	15th Mar., 1901.
IMPERATOR	A. Feilner	4,119	1st Apr., 1901.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 413-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 550.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	....	4,235	in Feb., 1901.
MARIA TERESA	T. Rassevich	3,041	in March 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 413-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 633-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gotharda, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to Cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO INGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,968	23rd Feb., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 1st Feb., 1901.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS, BOMBAY.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { England and the Continent.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { America and Australia.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office), Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, and Cape Town.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIAL AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 8th February, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on TUESDAY, the 12th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 7th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahoomrah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 20th February.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VARAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 15th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MEKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 6th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th February, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.
SYDNEY	4,232	X	14th Mar., 1901.
ANNAM	6,208	Sellier	11th Apr., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,208 tons, Captain Sellier, to sail on or about the 6th Feb., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 47, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Feb., 1901
" DCO. BALDUINO	4,680	M. Saporiti	15th Mar., 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.
CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.	Captains
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2883	21th February, 1901. S. Anfosso
S.S. NILO	2801	27th March, 1901. A. Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2883	26th April, 1901. S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets, 4 months.	Return Tickets 6 months.	Rs. 9 months.	Rs. 12 months.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S.S. RESAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 12th February, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

A. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Consignments. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-4 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc Supplied.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers—In India and the Eastpossesses the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 3 Annas. Colonel Map of India received from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers, and Railway Terminus.

SHOT CARTRIDGES

LOADED IN ELEY'S OR KYNOCK'S CASES.

BLACK OR NITRO POWDERS

"FIELD" LOADING.

TREACHER & Co. employ only the very best materials; all loading is done under European supervision, and every Cartridge sent out may be relied on.

KYNOCK'S PHŒNIX CASES.
ELEY'S CRIMSON CASES.

For Loading White Schultze s.s. Amberite and other Nitro Powders Black Powder only will be employed in Eley's Ordinary Cases, unless under special instructions.

No 12 BORE IN ELEY'S ORDINARY CASES,
Rs. 9-8 per 1,000, Cash.

THE PEGAMOID PATENT WATERPROOF CASE,
Unaffected by Wet or Damp.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CAKES:

WEDDING CAKES,
BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES

OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:
SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLETS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,

MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.

DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:
TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman's Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.

TELEPHONE NO. 42.

BEYOND ANY INTERFERENCE.

NO competition, however keen, can stop the onward rush of VAFIADIS and Co's Cigarettes. Many are the happenings to some Cigarette makers that make alluring promises and have enticing pictures, but all of no avail for they fail to fulfil their promises.

VAFIADIS & CO'S CIGARETTES

have been on the market so long that they are everywhere received with full confidence and apparent enthusiasm. The fact that they continue to hold their high position and maintain their remarkable prestige is due solely to the INHERENT QUALITY OF THE CIGARETTE ITSELF.

Any number of Cigarette makers have exerted their might and money to displace Vafiadis Cigarettes from the great affections of the High class Traders of India, the United Kingdom, the Continent and the Far East, and their other constituents throughout the Globe such as Clubs, Messes, Fashionable Hotels, Leading Stores and Tobacconists, but

NO CIGARETTE HAS SUCCEEDED

On the contrary the SALE of their OWN CIGARETTES has been continually on the increase, for it does not confine itself to being patronised only by old friends, but is always sought for and holds new ones on its onward march.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

MARTELLS *** BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 52 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies.

AGENT
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
4, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes).

HUNTLY & CLUB BLEND WHISKIES.

FIRST CLASS BRANDS,
MODERATELY PRICED.

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., Bombay.
SOLE AGENTS.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,
As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from
John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

KEMP & Co., (Ltd.) CHEMISTS.
KEMP & Co., (Ltd.) CHEMISTS.
KEMP & Co., (Ltd.) CHEMISTS.
KEMP & Co., (Ltd.) CHEMISTS.

SASSOON HOUSE,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
CUMBALLA HILL,
BYCULLA.

KEMP & Co., (Ltd.)	All	CHEMISTS.
KEMP & Co., (Ltd.)	DISPENSING	CHEMISTS.
KEMP & Co., (Ltd.)	under the	CHEMISTS.
KEMP & Co., (Ltd.)	SUPERVISION	CHEMISTS.
KEMP & Co., (Ltd.)	of	CHEMISTS.
KEMP & Co., (Ltd.)	THOROUGHLY	CHEMISTS.
KEMP & Co., (Ltd.)	QUALIFIED	CHEMISTS.
KEMP & Co., (Ltd.)	EUROPEAN	CHEMISTS.
KEMP & Co., (Ltd.)	CHEMISTS.	CHEMISTS.
KEMP & Co., (Ltd.)		CHEMISTS.
KEMP & Co., (Ltd.)		CHEMISTS.
KEMP & Co., (Ltd.)		CHEMISTS.
KEMP & Co., (Ltd.)	STANDARD DRUGS	CHEMISTS.
KEMP & Co., (Ltd.)	of the	CHEMISTS.
KEMP & Co., (Ltd.)	FINEST	CHEMISTS.
KEMP & Co., (Ltd.)	QUALITY ONLY USED.	CHEMISTS.
KEMP & Co., (Ltd.)		CHEMISTS.

LABORATORY:—Armenian Lane, Fort, Bombay.
HEAD OFFICE:—7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR CYCLISTS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., are offering FOR SALE the following "PREMIER" CYCLES at GREAT REDUCTIONS to clear their entire Stock.

GENTLEMEN'S

		List Cash Price. Rs.	Clearance Price. Rs.
5	Popular Premiers	250	187
1	Model "Premier" Road Racer.	265	200
9	Model "S" Premier Roadsters	270	208
1	Model "P" Premier Roadster	330	247
2	Model "O" Premier Road Racers.	330	247
3	Premier Path Racers	330	247
3	Premier "Kohinoor"	335	251
1	Polo-Premier	360	270
3	Premier "Royals"	360	270
4	Duplex Premiers	450	337

LADIES'

6	Kangaroo Premiers	235	176
5	Popular Premiers	265	200
6	Model "H" Premiers	270	208
3	Model "G" Premiers	335	251
8	Kohinoor Premiers	335	251
4	Royal Premiers	360	270

All machines fitted with the Latest Dunlop Tyres.
All machines are up to date.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

'BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS'

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-6.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25 at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

AN APPROPRIATE GIFT

BUY A BOTTLE OF
DEVERNEY'S **** BRANDY
AND YOU WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A
SILVERY SALVER,

Just the thing wanted and useful in all households as a Salver Wine, Tray, Tea Tray, Cake Tray, &c

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, Feb. 7th.

MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR'S COMEDY OPERA COMPANY.

Kindly Assisted by Lady and Gentlemen Amateurs,

WILL PRODUCE THE SPARKLING

MUSICAL COMEDY BY IVAN CARYLL,

THE GAY PARISIENNE.

TO CONCLUDE WITH THE CELEBRATED

SERPENTINE DANCE,

BY

MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR,

WITH LIMELIGHT EFFECTS.

PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co.'s

(Where seats may be Reserved).

Orchestra Stalls..... Rs. 3
Dress Circle..... ,, 2
Pit & Gallery..... ,, 1 and Ans. 8

Military in Uniform Half-price to Second and Third Seats.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR A SEASON OF TWELVE NIGHTS.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12TH.

MISS JANET WALDORF,

The Famous American Actress,

MR. NORVAL McGREGOR,

In Conjunction with

MR. EDMUND RUSSELL,

THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN SHAKESPEARIAN ACTOR,

Supported by

A powerful and Talented Company in the Classical Heroic Melodrama,

"INGOMAR,"

The Barbarian (in 3 acts.)

Plan of Seats at SOUNDY & Co. Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1. Commencing at 9-30 P.M.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. ANNAM, from Marseilles are hereby informed that she has landed her Cargo in the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 2. All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within seven days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 6th February, 1901.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the CLUB HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th March, 1901, at 6 P.M.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the superintendent, Park and Instruction, Bombay Sappers and Miners, up to 12 NOON on the 25th February, 1901, for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS and other STORES for FIELD PRACTICE, INSTRUCTIONAL and other purposes in the Corps from 1st April 1901, to the 31st March 1902.

2. Full particulars regarding terms of contract, printed forms of tenders, and schedules of stores which may be required, are procurable on payment of Rs. 2-8-0 per copy from the Office of the Superintendent Park and Instruction, between the hours of 11 A. M., and 2 P. M. daily, THURSDAYS and SUNDAYS excepted.

3. Rupees five ahndred (500) must accompany each tender, which sum will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers.

4. Rupees two thousand (2,000) as security to be deposited and deed signed within ten (10) days after notice of acceptance by Commandant Bombay Sappers and Miners.

5. The Commandant does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G.C.P. ONSLOW, Lieut-Colonel R. E.
Commandant, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

Kirkee, 1st February, 1901.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 621 OF 1899.

RAMDAS DOOSA of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vadchi Gady without the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

VERSUS

ESMAIL EBRAHIM, Bai DIWALIBAI widow, BHIMJI MEGHJI, RAMKRISHNA JEYKRISHNA, MADONLAL GORDHANDAS, RAGHOWJI JEYKRISHNA, & GORDHANDAS DAS JOOTHA ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the orders made in the above Suit and bearing dates the 26th day of March and the 30th day of July, 1900, respectively the following immoveable properties will be SOLD in two separate lots by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the sixth day of March, 1901, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the above named Plaintiff and of the above named Defendants in the following properties:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land with the range of buildings or chawls standing thereon, situate at Duncan Road in Gulal Wady or Kika Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, measuring 190 feet in length and 46 feet in breadth, be the same, a little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by aforesaid Jugjivan Kika Street, on the West by the property of Sant Jivanlalji Maharaj, on the North by the property formerly of Awabai Alcherbai Bachoobai, and Sonabai Sorabji, and on the South by the property of Thakoredas Jugjivandas, which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 47, New No. 379, Old Survey No. 1, New Survey No. 583 and the said buildings are Registered in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Old No. 30, and now under Ward C. Nos. 5714-5765, and house No. 112-124, and which said hereditaments have been in the occupation formerly of the tenants of Galeb bin Nassir and the mortgagee Jawir Bhookan but are now in the possession of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, as a Receiver in suit No. 222 of 1899 wherein Esmail Ebrahim was the Plaintiff and Bhimji Meghji, Ramkrishna Jeykrishna and Madonlal Gordhandas were the defendants,

LOT No. 2

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house and premises situate at Chinch Bunder Street 1st Row, without the Fort walls of Bombay, admeasuring 370 square yards and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 798, 853, 1278, and now under No. 1407, and Old Survey Nos. 1353-1357, New Survey No. 3142, and the said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Old No 25 and under Ward B No 3130, and Street Nos 103, 118 and are bounded on the East by the house formerly of Wardhman Damoder and now of Khakin Durji, and on the West by the house formerly of Bawa Mo ridhar and now of Haridas Premji, on the North by the house of Vistam Gangji, and on the South by the Chinch Bunder Road which said hereditaments and premises have been formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Galeb bin Nassir and of the mortgagee Jawir Bhookan but are now in the possession of N C Macleod Esquire as a Receiver in suit No 222 of 1899 wherein Esmail Ebrahim was the Plaintiff and Bhimji Meghji Ramkrishna Jeykrishna and Madonlal Gordhandas were the defendants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MAGANLAL and JEHANGIR, Attorneys for the 1st defendant above named at No. 24, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 22nd day of January, 1901.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,

AND

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

170, SHAIK MEMON STREET,

BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF A COLLECTION OF VALUABLE BOOKS, (a Library of the Late Rao Saheb Mukand Ramchandra) and a GOLD WATCH.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Receiver in suit No. 402 of 1896, Harischand Mucund vs. Harichandra Anandrao Talcherkar and others, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th February, 1901, at 3 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of the works of Fielding, Smollett, Goldsmith, Milton, Scott, Pope, Byron, Shakespear, Dickens, Macaulay, and many other well-known Authors. Also books on architecture and other scientific subjects, Encyclopædia Britannica, Waverly and other novels, histories, Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, Fergusson's History of Architecture, Practical Builder, Le Fabriche, Wood's Ruins of Palmyra and Balbek, Architecture at Bijapur, etc., etc.

Also in the same matter 1 gold O. F. Keyless watch by Messrs. C. Marks and Co., with a gold watchguard.

Catalogues will be published, and the books are on view.

Also at 3 p.m., by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, four gold bangles.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, February, 6th 1901.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

CHRISTENING MUGS IN SILVER.—A large Stock of Designs to select from. Inscriptions neatly engraved.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BAY RUM and Glycerine Hair Wash, as prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is unequalled, combining as it does the fragrance of a first-rate Handkerchief Perfume, and the uses of a good Hair Wash. Per bottle Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-12.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SUN PROOF HELMETS.—Light Weight Cork Shikar Helmets. Ellwood Best Quality. Polo Pith Helmets. Few soft Felt Hats, Wide Brims.—ASQUITH and LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

TO LET.—Suitable for OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS for Europeans or Parsis, from April next, 4 Storied House, No. 139, Hornby Road, entirely open to West and South breezes, opposite Novelty Theatre. Apply to KANNY and Co., Watch Manufacturers, 40, Medows Street, Fort.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Apply to MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

ELECTROPLATE RESTORED, REPAIRS, Silver and Gold-plating of the highest class, carried out by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY,
9, Medow Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co. and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Poons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-10-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Shut, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandora.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 6; half-yearly Rs. 3; Quarterly Rs. 1-8 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per years, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 5 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE.—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents, THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund.....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. K. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., JOHN WALTER, Esq. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Frere Bunder, by order of Messrs Hyderally Allibhoy and Co. and on account and at the risk of Hajee Moosa Noor Mahomed,

58 Teak squares about 35 tons.

SALE OF BEST PLATED WARE, RICH GLASS AND CROKERYWARE, HINK'S AND DITMAR'S LAMPS, &c.

TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Shaik Memon Street, near the Crawford Market, the stock-in-trade of a merchant closing business consisting of best plated ware, such as breakfast cruet, egg and pickle frames, butter pots, biscuit boxes, tea sets, salvers, vegetable and curry dishes, spoons and forks, fruit and fish knives and forks in cases, candlesticks, rich hollow diamond and star-cut glassware, crokery ware such as dinner, dessert and breakfast sets, tea sets, table, soup, dessert and cheese plates, Hink's and Ditmar's bronze hanging lamps, wall lamps, fancy table lamps, kerosine oil and spirit cooking stoves, enamelled ware, &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF WOOLLEN OVERCOATS, SUITS, SILK UMBRELLAS, LADIES' BOOTS, MAJOLICA AND TERRA-COTTAWARE, PLATEDWARE, ETC.

On FRIDAY, the 8th inst, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Watson Building, Church Gate Street, fort, the following goods consisting of cashmere broad cloth, tweed and venetian over, coats and coats, pants, waistcoats, short coats, silk umbrellas, ladies' boots and shoes, American plateware such as cruets, pickle and egg frames, ice pitchers, leather dressing bags with fittings, Gladstone and hand bags, Bohemian glass centrepieces and table ornaments, majolica and terracotta figures and busts, ladies' ostrich feather and satin fans, carpets new bicycles, Japanese screens and purdans, panels, graden seats, tea sets, gas light chandelier, chiffoniers etc.

SALE OF GREY YARN AND CANVAS,

ON SATURDAY, the 9th inst, at 2 P. M, Messrs CRAWford & Co. will sell by Public Auction in Boongri Street near Bhat Bazar, in godown No, 582 and 590, by order of Sha Tokersey Shamjee and on account and at the risk of the Hope Mills Ld.—

21 bales each 400 lbs yarn, No 20 of Hope Mills Mark.
10 bales each 400 lbs yarn, No 10 of Hope Mills Mark,
35 loose bags yarn, No 20 about 2656 lbs.
145 loose bags yarn, No 10 about 12176 lbs.
2 bales Canvas,

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale,

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 11th February, at 3 p.m., about 90 old Law books, belonging to the estate of the late ALLAN F. TURNER, Esq.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m.

The effects of the late Mr. E. D. SALE consisting of a sweet-toned square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Autoharp, organ, marble top table, chest of drawers, teapoy, clock, table ornaments, chairs, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. Francis Butler consisting of Binoculars, pocket pistol, carpets, wearing apparel and sundries.

SALE OF GROUND WITH THE BUILDING BUILT THEREON, SITUATE NEAR CLEVELAND BUNDER, AT WORLEE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonjee Randeria, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant at 4 p.m., the following property, viz. :—

All that piece of ground situate on the east side of the Cleveland Road, Worlee, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2608 square yards or thereabouts, together with the building standing thereon, and bounded on the east by land belonging to Mr. Cleveland between the creek and the premises, on the west by the Cleveland Road, on the north by the premises in lease to the Bombay Tile Company, Ld., and on the south by a private road, belonging to Mr. Cleveland, leading to the Bunder.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th February, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand strong victoria in good order.
1 strong-built dog-cart in very good order.
1 bay Arab quiet in harness,
1 grey pony quiet in harness and saddle,
1 handsome strong bay waler mare, 14-1, 8 years old very fast, trotter and good jumper.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany sweet-toned piano by Rose and Co., first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, etc., etc., the property of H. C. CAMPBELL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Rose Lane, Mazagon, opposite the Anjeer Bagh, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved, household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, one sweet-toned grand square piano by S. Rose & Co., rich Persian and Brussels carpets, China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, one lady's swift bicycle, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, &c., &c., the property of P. K. THOMAS, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mrs. Annie Bapty, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will on MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at her Mansion, No. 1, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved, French-polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome Mahogany semi-grand square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., first-rate pictures and oleograph, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, one American church organ in 13 stops, one very handsome large English marble clock (regulator going on year), strikes quarter and half hours, by Pearson; one large English clock, strikes quarter and half hours, by Frodsham; one chronometer by Thomas Russell and Son, Liverpool, one large size musical box, two large Milner's safes on stands with keys, one large English drawing-room Brussels carpet with border, a handsome strong English-built Barouche, a pair of handsome fast trotting Bay walers, set of plated mounted double Harness, a collection of Books and novels, a collection of choice and rare Plants in tubs and pots, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

Under instructions from Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 24th, MONDAY, the 25th, and TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, sell by Public Auction at "San Souci," Victoria Road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved, French-polished and English and Calcutta-made household furniture made to order by Lazarus and Co., Calcutta, best plated ware, very rich crokery and glassware, mahogany grand square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, a very valuable large English clock, strike quarter and half hours and chimes, valuable steel fire-proof safes on stand by Chubbs and Son, handsome large size gilt pier glasses on mahogany marble tables, very elegant English drawing-room suites, upholstered with rich silk damask, handsome 6, 8, 10, 12, 25, 50, and 54, lights hanging chandeliers by "Nash Brothers," very valuable large size bronze figures and ornaments, large and very valuable small, rich velvet carpets valuable library, very rich Cashmere shawls and table and floor cloths, rich oil paintings and oleographs, handsome table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of the late Sir Albert David Sassoon, Baronet C.S.I.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view eight days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th February, 1901.

SORABJEE GOWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BREACH CANDY ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT.

By order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hajee Noor Mahomed Hajee Abdulla, under the power of sale granted to the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage of the 27th July, 1898, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of February 1901, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property, at 4 in the afternoon:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses, standing thereon, situate on the west side of Breach Candy Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 425 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Bombay under old Nos. 307-307, new Nos. 2082-2092, old Survey No. 608 and new Survey 7960, and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward Nos. 228 and 229, and Street Nos. 834 and 836, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the said Breach Candy Road, on the west by the property of Ballajee Gopal, on the north by the property formerly of Vussonjee Madhavjee and now one Dias, and on the south by the property formerly of Narayan Yaraji, and now of Bahajee Kesinath.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, Cams, and Hormusjee, 65, 67, Esplanade Road, Attorneys for the mortgagee, or of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th February, 1901. Auctioneers.

HORSE'S FOOD

At Rs. 5 per cwt.

GANGJI PADAMSEY,

Grain Merchant and Horses' Food Supplier in all parts of India.

CRUSHED FOOD, Gram, Barley, Oats, Bran, &c., Crushed or Uncrushed, can be had here at Moderate Prices. (Received large stock from Up-country.)

DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in			Age next Birthday.
					15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 [illegible]	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 [illegible]	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 [illegible]	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 [illegible]	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 [illegible]	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 [illegible]	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 [illegible]	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 [illegible]	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 [illegible]	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 [illegible]	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 [illegible]	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 [illegible]	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 [illegible]	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 [illegible]	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 [illegible]	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 [illegible]	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 [illegible]	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 [illegible]	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 [illegible]	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 [illegible]	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 [illegible]	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 [illegible]	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 [illegible]	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3 [illegible]	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4 [illegible]	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6 [illegible]	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THE PASTEUR GERM FILTER.

A Simple and Effective Precaution against Enteric (Typhoid) Fever, Cholera, Dysentery, and all Diseases communicated through Water.

THE PASTEUR FILTER.

M. PASTEUR states that he has authorized the association of his name with this Filter, invented and tested in his laboratory, because of his knowledge of its scientific and sanitary value; but that such association with any other filter is simply an abuse of his name, made without his authority and against his wish.

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WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES effected on EUROPEAN and selected NATIVE LIVES.

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Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

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VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

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The

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1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,

It will, I am sure, prove a useful and convenient book of reference to all concerned in the administration of the Criminal Law.—Hon. Sir C. A. WHITE, C. J., Madras.

Your digest is an excellent book . . . I have found it very useful.—R. GHOSH, Bar-at-Law, Calcutta.

The comprehensive Criminal Digest is a very valuable compilation.—"Indian Review," Madras.

I think it a most valuable compilation and well deserves its name.—Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY, H. C., Bombay.

It is a concise, careful, and well conceived compendium . . . I have put it to the test and found it very helpful.—N. M. SAMARTH, Vakil, Bombay.

This digest is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. It is by far the greatest criminal digest yet published in India.—"LAWYER," July, 1900.

PRICE Rs. 17. POSTAGE 6 ANNAS.

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WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER, V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal (B.)

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15, BANK STREET

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCO

NOTICES.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the office of N. M. WADIA, Esq., C. I. E., Nos. 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th February, 1901, at 3 p.m., to sanction the following resolution :—

"That the DIRECTORS of this Company be, and they are, hereby AUTHORISED to borrow a sum not exceeding Ten Lakhs of Rupees by the issue of DEBENTURES upon such Terms and Conditions as the Directors may think fit, such sum to be applied towards paying off the existing Debts of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.
Victoria Bunder, Colaba, Bombay, 26th January, 1901.

NOTICE.

THE WORKING of the INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY having been HANDED over to the GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY, the undersigned has, under due authority, taken charge of the amalgamated systems.

H. WENDEN,
Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1901.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

LOCOMOTIVE AND CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned upto noon on 12th February, 1901 (Tuesday), for the SUPPLY of 100 TONS of LINSEED OIL, 50 tons to be delivered on 1st April, 1901, and 50 tons on 1st July, 1901, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Oil Mill at Sabarmati.

Conveyance over the Company's system will be allowed at the Contractor's rate of 13 pie per maund per mile, at Owner's risk.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. S. LUARD,
Loco. & Carr. Superintendent.
Parel Works, 30th January, 1901.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

CALICUT-AZHIKKAL EXTENSION.

TENDERS will be received up to 12 NOON on MONDAY, 18th February, 1901, for the SUPPLY of TIMBER SLEEPERS as specified below, to be delivered at Tellicherry :—

50 per cent. before 31st July, 1901.
50 do do 31st October, 1901.

Ordinary Sleepers	9' by 9" by 5"	40,000
Teak Sleepers	10' by 12" by 6"	100
Do	12' by 12" by 6"	150
Do	10' by 10" by 5"	150
Do	11' by 12" by 7"	20
Do	10' by 12" by 7"	450

The Ordinary Sleepers (9' by 9" by 5") must be cut from one of the following Timbers :—Irumboogam, Irul, Meesna Ferns, Pynkadu, Sal or Jarrah, it being understood that sleepers sawn from other Timbers than specified in the contracts will not be accepted.

Each Sleeper must be straight, sound, and well-seasoned; sawn uniformly square and to correct dimensions throughout its length and free from holes, shakes, cracks, sap and other imperfections.

The Sleepers must be delivered by Contractors at the Company's Depot at Tellicherry, where they will be inspected by an Officer deputed for this purpose.

Sleepers, which are condemned as not complying with the specification, will be stamped as rejected and must be removed from the Depot by the Contractor or at his cost, within 7 days.

The successful Tenderers must within 28 days of receipt of notice that their Tenders are accepted deposit 5 per cent. on the value of their contracts as security and enter into stamped agreements in the Company's forms. No tender will be considered which is not accompanied by a certificate accepting these conditions.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders which may be for the whole or any portion of the supply, should be enclosed in sealed covers endorsed "Tenders for sleepers" and forwarded to the Engineer-in-Chief for Construction, Madras Railway, Nayapuram Terminus, Madras.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, Nayapuram Terminus, Madras, 24th Jan., 1901.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the pain,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION.
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S
Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.
Our new "Movilleto" Frame which has gained universal admiration
THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.
Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glass and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE
SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 5.

3 3-4 per cent Consols ..... £ 97 unchanged.
2 per cent Rentes ..... £102 1-4 do
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan ..... £108 do
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities ..... 203 11-16 plus 1-16.
Bar Silver in London ..... 28 1-4 plus 1-4
Do in New York ..... 61 3-8 plus 3-8
Exchange on London at Paris ..... 25'18 plus 2
Do at New York ..... 4'88 plus 1-4
Discount Bank of England ..... 5 p. c. unchanged.
Do Short London Bills ..... 4 p. c. do
Do Indian Bank Bills ..... 4 1-8 p. c.—1-8

EXCHANGE.

The market has been quiet but steady at the following rates :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer ..... 1s. 4d.
" Demand ..... 1s. 4 1-32d.
3 Months' Sight Credits ..... 1s. 4 1-4d.
" " France 171
30 Days' sight, Japan 148
" " Shanghai 202
Silver London 28 1-4
" New York 61 3-8

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened this morning at Rs. 95-7 for cash and Rs. 95-10 for settlement. Later in the day the rates declined one anna in both positions, but very little business was put through.

SHARES.

The market is quiet and unchanged. Bank of Bombay shares are to-day quoted Rs. 1242-8, Maneckji Petit's are Rs. 1740, Ahmedabad Prantij stand at Rs. 705.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following statement shews the Imports into and Exports from Bombay of Treasure from Foreign Countries since the departure of last mail.

	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
Gold Coins	33,31,277	...
Gold Bullion	242,000	...
Silver Coins	16,395	...
Silver Bullion	72,131	...

PRODUCTION OF GOLD.

A detailed estimate of the production of gold last year throughout the world has been prepared by the New York "Engineering and Mining Journal." The result shows a total yield of £52,661,700 against £64,402,770 in 1899, the falling off last year being £11,741,070. The production of South Africa in 1900 is put down at £1,405,553 against £14,981,827 in 1899. The reduction there is consequently £13,576,274. According to these figures, therefore, the increase in other directions last year was £1,835,204. In the United state the increase is estimated at £1,758,261, in Canada £1,016,400, and in India at £202,000. On the other hand, moderate or small reductions are shown in the outturn of Mexico, Colombia, British and French Guiana, and China. The deficit in the Australasian supply is estimated at £702,000 and in that of Russia at £100,000. In ounces the total production is stated to have been £12,406,554 in 1900, and £15,173,633 in 1899. These figures, though founded doubtless on the best available data, are subject to correction when authoritative returns, as far as these may be obtainable are published.

COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Our local market has been quiet to-day and we have no change to report in prices though the advices for Home continue of a better character. Holders of ready cotton are anxious sellers, but the demand from exporters and mills is very small even at some concessions in prices. The sales reported today at Colaba amounted to 2,600 bales divided between exporters and Mills. The official quotations to-day are as follows :—

Growths.	Fine. Rs.	F. G. Rs.	Good. Rs.	Delivery.
Bengals, Hand-ginned, Railway terms	185	172	163	Feb 25
Bengals, Machine-ginned, Railway terms	190	179	...	Do.
Scinde Punjab, Machine Ginned	190	180	...	Do.
Bhattee, Machine-ginned	198	194	...	Do.
Do Hand-ginned	193	194	...	Do.
Khandeish, Machine-ginned	...	193	...	Do.
Julgaum, Machine-ginned	...	194	...	Do.
Akola, Machine-ginned	207	203	..	Do.
Khamgaum, Machine-ginned				
Karanja, Machine-ginned				
Oomra, Good Staple	215	209	...	Do.
Broach, Machine-ginned	233	..	..	Feb-March
Do do	...	...	225	15-25 March
Bhownugger Hand-ginned	219	209	...	April-May.
Do do	..	..	196	15-25 May
Saw-ginned Dharwar	...	...	223	May
Western	...	...	213	Do.

The following are the receipts of the various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding season :—

	For 3 days.	Since 1st Oct. 1900.	Since 1st Oct. 1899.
Khandeish	10,405	170,733	71,036
Barsee and Nugur	4,122	57,473	21,624
Berar	15,018	297,010	87,854
Hinganghat	405	7,348	4,588
Dhollera	127	3,197	37,237
Broach	...	1,274	31,565
Compta and Dharwar	272	10,739	18,494
Westerns	...	2,101	903
Bengals	5,115	125,755	220,530
Sind	...	1,193	17,281
Persian	53	3,302	3,301
American	...	6,635	5,355
Egyptian	...	2,531	4,565
Other sorts	...	2,921	1,275
Total	35,517	692,212	525,608

AMERICAN COTTON.

We append our weekly statement of the American crop figures which gives the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Week's receipts at U S Ports	149,000	215,000	176,000
" Exports to U K	73,000	75,000	93,000
" " to Continent	78,000	71,000	144,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	1900-01. 5,279,000	1899-100 4,774,000	1898-99 6,819,000
" Exports to G B.	2,018,000	1,923,000	2,738,000
" " to Continent	1,857,000	2,027,000	2,255,000
" Stock at U S Ports	400,000	992,000	982,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe affords the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1901	1900	1899
Total visible supply of all sorts	3,790,000	3,767,520	5,285,840
Do of Surats	180,000	53,940	138,070

For the United Kingdom only the Figures are :—

	1901	1900	1899
Stock in Liverpool	747,000	688,670	1,755,620
Do. in London	12,000	1,800	4,000
American Afloat	200,000	293,000	268,700
East Indian	10,000	...	3,000
Total	969,000	873,470	2,931,320
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 17-32	4 25-32	3 9-32
Do. of Good Bhownagar	4 3-32	3 27-32	2 3-4
Difference	1 5-32d.	30-32d.	17-32d

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay :—

	For 3 days. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1900, cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1899. cwts.
Wheat	1,491	184,506	88,329
Linseed	4,725	19,000	12,793
Rapeseed	4,263	21,272	11,623
Gingellyseed	29,331	465,588	603,028
Poppyseed	411	3,295	3,824
Groundnuts	240	19,590	6,394
Castorseed	15,541	149,219	23,839
Rice	3,782	458,822	735,569
Myrabollams	4,280	100,523	not recorded

COTTON IN THE HOME MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm ; Surats were steady ; and Manchester was quiet. The total sales amounted to 10,000 bales, of which 200 were Surats. The quantity sold on speculation and for export amounted to 500 bales. Imports were 17,000 bales ; Spat 5 14-32 = 1-32 ; and Arrivals closed quiet.

Liverpool Futures :—

Feb.	Feb.-March	May-June.	Aug.-Sep.
5-22	5-19	5-14	4-60
plus 1-64	plus 2-64	plus 3-64	plus 3-64

In New York the receipts at the ports for 3 days were 47,000 bales ; Exports to Great Britain 22 bales ; and to France and Continent 4,000 bales.

Mid.-Uplands ..... 9 7-8—1-8
Futures, month of May ..... 8 30 plus 8
Do Do of Aug ..... 8 93 plus 7

THE AMERICAN WHEAT CROP.

Not merely in regard to the Cotton and Sugar crops, but also in the case of the grain crops, the meteorological and agricultural record in the United States last year appears to have been remarkable and to have justified exceptional uncertainty as to the final results. The area sown with wheat for last year was much greater than the acreage actually harvested in 1899, the farmers showing a disposition to produce an unusually large crop. Even in the Southern States there was much talk of sowing grain instead of cotton in consequence of the low prices for that staple in 1899. The winter weather, however, proved very unfavourable to the wheat sowings and the spring weather was also unfavourable, and in consequence no less than 5,316,254 acres—two-thirds of which had been sown with winter wheat and one-third with spring wheat were either abandoned or ploughed again to be utilised other crops. It has now been officially declared that the total American wheat crop of 1900 is only 25,000,000 bushels below the crop—547,203,846 bushels—of 1899, a decrease of 4.6 per cent., and that it has only been exceeded four times by any wheat crop gathered in the United states during the past eleven years. The spring wheat crop, according to the official statistics, has indeed shown a decrease of 78,000,000 bushels as compared with the yield in 1899 ; but against this short coming is set a positive increase of no less than 54,000,000 bushels in the winter wheat crop as against that year. However it appears that the final official statement of the harvest, issued in December, is 14,000,000 bushels above the September estimate.

THE CURRENCY.

The last but one outgoing mail steamer from Bombay carried £500,000 in gold to London for account of the Government of India, and this sum with the amount shipped in the preceding week (£ 250,000) will probably account for the bulk of the gold recently imported, so that the process of importation and re-exportation still continues and the Government will be obliged to make further purchases of silver to meet the present demand for rupees. In this connection seeing that the mints here in Bombay are at present employed to the full extent of their physical capacity, the suggestion to coin a portion of our rupee currency in the Birmingham mint might perhaps receive consideration from those in authority. There can be no real objection to the suggestion except on the score of novelty and conceivably on the sentimental ground that the coins of this land would be minted outside it—which would, however, be of almost trivial nature seeing that the question is one between portions of the same Empire—while in other respects there would be great practical advantages. The silver being purchased at home could be immediately minted and shipped as cheaply in the form of coin as in bars, and the local mints would thereby be relieved from the strain which the present congestion must involve and Government would thus find ready to their hand an instrument by which the proverbial stitch in time could be applied with the least expenditure or trouble to themselves. Even if it were held that the local mints were able to supply the needs of this country, they might writes a correspondent, at least be relieved from the task of coining the British trade dollar which might quite properly be minted in Birmingham. As to the new rupees that are being turned out daily a point of rather academic interest has arisen with regard to the possibility of a stoppage pending the arrival of dies bearing the effigy of Edward VII, but the question is not of any practical importance as there will be no interruption, and the coins will continue to be issued with the figure of the late Queen so long as the demand for rupees remains unsatisfied.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEB. 5.

Monday : The barometer has been steady in Gujarat, but has fallen briskly to rapidly in other parts of North-West India, Baluchistan and Central Parts of the country. The depression in North-West India has moved slowly eastwards into Khandesh and adjoining districts of Central India and Rajputana. Pressure is also low along the hills in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal. A few showers have fallen in the Punjab hills and plains and North-Western Provinces. The largest amount reported is half-an-inch at Simla and Ludhiana. Light showers have also fallen at Sibsagar and Ceylon. Temperature has fallen briskly to rapidly in Punjab, Rajputana, and Gujarat, but continues in large excess in East Rajputana, Central India, Khandesh, Berar, the greater part of the Central Provinces and North-Western Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 5TH OF FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Jhansi, the pressure changes have been small and very irregular' Readings are nearly uniform.

Winds are south-westerly to North-Westerly in Gujarat, and north-easterly or south-easterly as most of the other reporting stations. The force has been fresh to strong at Dwarka and moderate to light elsewhere.

The temperature, both maximum and minimum shows a general decrease in Sind, Gujarat, Rajputana, Central India and the North-West Provinces, but is yet in excess of normal in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Cuddapah, and the lowest 46° at Jacobabad.

Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are more or less cloudy in several places to the north of Latitude 19°.

About half an inch of rain has fallen at Cawnpore, a little over a quarter of an inch at Colombo, and light showers at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad and Jansi.

An area of abnormally low pressure exists over Rajputana, and the weather there and also in the Punjab and the Central and North-West Provinces is in an unsettled condition, and local scattered rain is probable. Moderate to fresh northerly winds are likely to blow along the West Coast.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN T. A. SAVAGE, COMMANDING B V R.

Bombay, 5th February.

1. There will be Commanding Officer's Parade on Saturday next, the 9th instant. Time and place will be notified hereafter.

2. There will be Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill at 5-15 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday) the 7th instant on the open space of ground in front of the Head-quarters. Members who intend going up for the Proficiency Examination are requested to attend this drill.

3. There will be Company Drill for F Company in the Grant Medical College ground at 5 p.m. on Friday next the 8th instant and on every Friday until further orders.

4. The Battalion will fall in for Church Parade at Gymkhana and of the Parade Ground at 5-15 p.m. on Sunday next the 10th instant. Dress—Khaki helmets and side arms, pouches will not be worn.

5. Targets will be ready from 7 to 8 a.m. on Friday next the 8th instant at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Lines) for all Officers and sergeants who may wish to practice.

6. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Company :—No. 5001 Vol R Wenning.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT.-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th February.

1. Parades for the week are as follows :—

No. 1 Company.

To-morrow—10 inch R M L Gun Drill and Squad Drill at the Town Hall Compound at 8-45 p.m.

Friday—Examination for Gun Layers at the Town Hall Compound at 6-45 a.m.

Saturday—6 inch B L and 10 inch R M L Gun Drill at Colaba North Fort. Parade at 4 p.m. sharp. Dress—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn.

No. 2 Company.

To-morrow—10 inch R M L Gun Drill and Squad Drill at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters at 8-15 p.m.

Friday—Range Finding at the Bhandarwada Reservoir Mazagon at 6-45 a.m.

Saturday—6 inch B L and 10 inch R M L gun drill at Mahaluxmi Fort. Parade at Scandal Point at 4-15 p.m. sharp. The brake will leave Byculla Bridge as usual. Dress—Drill order without arms putties to be worn.

2. There will be Class Firing at Cooria to-day. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m., & Byculla 6-12 a.m.

3. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Corps Club at 6-45 p.m. on Friday next. All members who are desirous of passing the examination this year are requested to attend.

4. There will be a meeting of N C O's of No. 1 Company at 7 p.m. to-day at the Corps Club.

5. Bombr J Kelman will perform the duties of Orderly Sergeant this week vice Long relieved.

By Order,
G. STODDARD, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 5h. 56m. High water, 0-54m., 1-1a. Low water, 6-44m., 9-34a.
First Criminal Sessions, 10a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay Cyclists Union Sports, Oval.
Colaba Land and Mill Company, 3 p.m.
Bombay Natural History Society, 5-30 p.m.
Evening Concert on behalf of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage, Town-Hall, 9-30 p.m.
John Roberts at the Connaught Hall Annexe, 9 p.m.
Bombay Light Horse squadron parade, 7 a.m.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese will perform the rite of confirmation in the Cathedral this evening at 6 o'clock.

THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE'S EXAMINATION.—The examination for the office of Subordinate Judges and High Court Pleaders, etc., has been postponed to the 17th June next, not the 19th June,

FIRE AT FREER BUNDER.—At 9 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in one of the hay stacks at Frere Bunder. The Chinch Poogly engine immediately repaired to the spot and put out the fire in fifteen minutes. The damage was estimated at Rs. 700.

THE MEHAR CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of January 1901 was 6,050, the daily average being 196, New Admissions 961, Parsees 872, Hindoos 2,956, Mahomedans 1,339, Christians 93, 46 children were vaccinated this month.

DHUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—Under the management of the Trustees of the Fund for Erecting Cheap residences for poor Parsees. Total number of patients treated during the month of January 1901 was 278, of which there were 52 males, 112 females and 114 children.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chinde, Darasalem, Tanga, Merka, Brawa, Klamayu, Magdishu, Zanzibar, Beira, Mozambique, Delagoa-bay, Natal and Cape-Colony per Safari will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. to-day.—Mails for Karachi, Sindh, Muscat, Bahrein, Bushire per extra s. s. Simla will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a.m. to-day.

THE "KAISER-I-HIND" NEW YEAR'S PRESENT is a large lithographed portrait of the late Queen-Empress Victoria, which is at the present time of mourning especially acceptable. The portrait is a copy of the painting from a photograph taken during the year of her late Majesty's Diamond Jubilee, and is therefore one of the latest pictures of Victoria the Good. The four corners of the picture are occupied by groups of figures representing Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, these being copied from the Albert Memorial.

BURNT TO DEATH.—At the Hindu Burning ground at Sonapore, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry regarding the death of Jeevibai, a Hindu woman, aged about 60 years, who resided with her son, a tailor, at Chinch Bunder Road, Mandvie One night, about a week ago, deceased was engaged in sewing, when her hand accidentally struck a kerosine oil lamp, which was placed on a stand near her. The lamp was upset and the oil falling on her clothes, set them on fire. She was burnt about her face, chest, arms and abdomen. Deceased was treated with household remedies but got no better and died on Monday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the Society's Rooms at 6 Apollo Street, at 5-30 p.m. when the following papers will be read :—(1) Burmese Snakes, by Captain F. Wall, I. M. S., and Vet. Capt. G. H. Evans, A. V. D. ; (2) New Species of Indian Hymenoptera, by Major C. G. Nurse, 13th Bo. Infy. ; (3) "Kills" by Carniverous Animals, by W. A. Wallinger, I. F. S. ; (4) An appeal for assistance in collecting Gad-flies, Bot-flies and Warble-flies in India, by Col. J. W. Yerbury, R. A. ; (5) Birds' Nesting in the vicinity of Poona, by Capt. R. M. Betham, 8th Bo. Infy ; (6) Hints to beginners on collecting and preserving Natural History Specimens, by E. Comber ; (7) Longevity of the Persian Bulbul, by Miss A. Chinaery ; (8) A Musk Rat attacking a Toad, by Major S. E. Prall, I.M.S. ; (9) Squirrels and Satbhais, by Major S. E. Prall, I.M.S. ; (10) On the use of the Beaks of Pelicans and Flamingoes, by E. H. Aitken.

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL STUDENT.—After a very successful career in London, Mr. Shapurjee H. Mody, F. R. C. S., M. R. C. P. London arrived in Bombay by s. s. Anam. He is the second son of Mr. Hormusjee Maneckjee Mody, the proprietor of the Apollo Hotel. Mr. Shapurjee was a brilliant student of the Grant Medical College in Bombay, where in November 1895 he carried off the Carnac Scholarship for medicine. He remained as a class assistant and superintendent of the Medical Wards of Dr. Lyons, the present Senior Physician, and the late Dr. Manser up to four months before the latter's sad death. In order to prosecute his studies further he proceeded to England in 1896, and in October 1897 passed his examination for L. R. C. P. and M. R. C. S. In May 1899 he passed the examination to qualify as a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, but being under the age of 25 did not get his Diploma till July of the same year. In October 1900 he obtained the Diploma of the Royal Collegeof Physicians.

SUICIDE OF A WIDOW.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Dwarkabai, a Hindu widow, aged twenty five years, who died from the effects of the injuries received by her having jumped down from the roof of her house at Surat street, Mandavi. Deceased, who was said to be a hot tempered woman, lived with her brother-in-law, Raghoo Babaji a widower and his sister. Four or five days ago, Raghoo asked deceased to accompany him to her native country, but she refused to do so and expressed a wish to go to her brother, who lived at Currie Road. Raghoo would not comply with her request and she had to remain at home. It was further stated that deceased wanted to manage the household affairs and occasionally quarrelled about division of domestic work. About 6 o'clock on Monday evening, Raghoo returned home from work and asked his sister to serve his food. The latter went and ordered deceased to do the work. Deceased went on to the roof through the balcony and threw herself down on to the footpath in front of the house, from a height of about forty feet. She was picked up unconscious and taken to the G. T. Hospital, where she died shortly after admission. A verdict of suicide was returned.

ALLEGED DEFALCATIONS BY A SECRETARY.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, J. F. Vaz, lately the Secretary and treasurer of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund again appeared to answer a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of three sums aggregating Rs. 12,786-15-4, belonging to the above fund. The charge was preferred against the accused at the instance of Mr. W. Sloane of the Bombay City Police, a subscriber to the fund. Particulars of the case have already appeared in these columns.

Mr. F. Brewin being further examined, stated that all the disbursements in the cash book of the year 1897-98 on the expenditure side of the Widow's Pension Fund were found correct. The item of Rs. 61,424-14-10 under subscriptions received during the year 1897-98 was not correct. The correct figure of the receipts of the Window's Pension Fund that year was Rs. 67,304-10-11. In this account there was a deficiency of Rs. 5,879-15-1. The accused was called upon to explain this and other deficiencies. He submitted a reply on 28th august, 1900. The explanation given by the accused was not a proper one. He was called upon to explain the deficiency in the Widows Pension Fund. His explanation about this fund was given. In his reply accused referred to the Life Assurance Branch, which was intentionally do ne to mislead the Committee.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

Excepting slight showers in Kanara and Palanpur there was no rain during the week ending the 26th January 1901 in any part of the Presidency. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in Sholapur, Khandesh and Ratnagiri ; elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary. Prices, compared with the corresponding week of 1900, are lower in Gujarat and the Deccan, but higher in the Karnatak.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceding week.	Week under report
Workers	120,568	124,360
Dependants	23,828	23,874
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	38,605	37,297

The numbers on relief works, including dependants, have increased to the extent noted below in districts named, while they have decreased in the other districts :—Ahmednagar, 1 753; Ahmedabad, 553; Satara, 467 ; Panch Mahals, 296 ; Nasik, 1 ; The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-house have decreased, except in Khandesh, Satara, Bijaphr, Ahmednagar and Nasik, where the increases are 439, 333, 154, 9 and 8, respectively. The increase in Khandesh is nominal, being due to the inclusion of numbers for previous weeks for one taluka, which had not been reported before. Two large works were closed during the week in Poona and two small works under Civil Agency for the employment of people near their homes were opened in Ahmedabad, one in Broach and one in Sholapur.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE business of the First Criminal Sessions was proceeded with before the Hon. Mr. Justice Whitworth and a common jury, yesterday.

THEFT OF A SOLICITOR'S PROPERTY.

Antone Minguel and Narayen Bhanji, who were convicted of being dishonestly in possession of property belonging to Mr. D. D. Romer, a Solicitor of the High Court, were placed at the bar to receive sentence. Previous convictions were proved against them by a Jail official. His lordship sentenced the prisoners to rigorous imprisonment for five years each, telling them that, if they were again brought before the Court, they would be liable to be transported.

OUTRAGING A WOMAN'S MODESTY.

Narayan Dhurmajee was again placed at the bar on a charge of outraging the modesty of a married woman named Luxmibai, under circumstances reported in a previous issue. Mr. Young, instructed by Mr. Yorke Smith, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The jury, after hearing some further evidence, found the prisoner not guilty, and he was discharged.

ALLEGED FRAUD UPON MESSRS. GREAVES COTTON AND CO.

Jiwandass Haridass, a broker surrendered to his bail, and was charged before his lordship and a common jury on three separate charges of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of cheques entrusted to him to pay to the firm of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Nam and Hormusjee, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Davar and Mr. Badhurjee, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee, Dyabhai and Co. appeared for the accused.

Mr. Lowndes in opening the prosecution, said the facts of the case, as he had to place them before the jury, were not very long or difficult and that being so, there would be no difficulty in understanding them. Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., who were a firm of Bombay Merchants as part of their business, were in the habit of ordering out from England goods for their native constituents. One of the latter was the firm of Hajee Abdul Rehman Sherasie and Co., and the business on their behalf was transacted by Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., through the accused, who was a broker. The latter used to make payments and take delivery on behalf of Messrs. Sherasie and Co. On the 2nd February 1900 the manager to Messrs. Sherasie and Co., drew an uncrossed cheque on the National Bank for Rs. 23,000 payable to Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., or bearer. That cheque was handed to the accused for the purpose of being paid to Messrs Greaves, Cotton and Co. Instead of doing so, the accused cashed the cheque at the Bank and only paid in Rs. 13,194 to the latter firm. The prosecution accordingly charged him with having applied the balance of the cheque to his own use. On the 19th March last, a second cheque for Rs. 628-2-4 was entrusted to him to pay to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. Instead of doing that, he had cashed the cheque and, as alleged by the prosecution, had appropriated it to his own use. On the 8th August a third cheque for Rs. 23,000, drawn on the French Bank, was handed by Messrs. Sherazie to the accused. He had cashed that cheque and had only paid Rs. 11,000 to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. The prosecution charged him with having misappropriated the balance. Council said that after the defalcations were discovered, the accused was called upon to give an explanation. He failed to give a satisfactory one, and as a result was charged before a Magistrate, when he had reserved his defence for the Sessions.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

Mirza Mahomed, manager of the firm of Abdul Rahman Shirazee in Bombay, said his firm had business relations with Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., and he knew the accused who acted as broker for the firm. Witness generally employed the accused to take money to Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. On the 2nd February 1900, witness gave the accused a cheque for Rs. 23,000 in favour of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. and told him to pay it in the usual way. (is shown an entry in a book.) This cash book entry was made in the handwriting of the witness and was carried into the ledger. (is shown another cheque.) This cheque was drawn by witness on behalf of his firm in favour of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., for Rs. 628 odd, on the 19th March 1900. Witness handed the cheque to the accused and told him to pay it to Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co.

On the 8th August 1900, witness gave accused a cheque for Rs. 23,000 desiring him to pay it to Messrs Greaves Cotton & Co. and bring him the documents All the entries in the cash book were in the witness' own handwriting made on the date of the cheques.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, witness said his master's firm had been dealing with Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co. for the last three or four years to the extent of two or three lakhs a year. Most of the goods were sent to Bussora or Bunder Abbas. The firm transacted business with Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. through a broker, who was the prisoner. Witness had known him for ten or twelve years, during which he knew him as a respectable man and entrusted him with large sums of money. The witness's firm sometimes took delivery of goods three or four days after their arrival. The firm never asked Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co.. to give them credit, and the latter never did so. When documents were urgently wanted they were brought at once ; and when they were not urgently wanted they were brought in the evening.

Hirajee Ardasir Shroff, a clerk in the National Bank of India, saw his endorsement on the cheque shewn him. The cheque was dated 2nd February 1900 and was handed by the accused. Witness also identified the two other cheques, which were handed by the accused.

An accountant in the Yokohama Bank in Bombay on being shown a check, said it came from Mr. E. S. Sasson, a constituent of

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INDIAN INDUSTRY:

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And a Lecture by

BHAUCLERK.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Cyrus, 2,173 tons, Captain F Simmons, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s Wileysike, 1,507 tons, Captain W Gribble, sailed yesterday, for Rangoon in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chanda, 1,304 tons, Captain H J Paterson, will sail to-day for Akyab in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1039 tons, Captain H W Bamber, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and Mr Mahomed Salen and 11 deck, passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachamba, 541 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for Karachi, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr H Nadershah, Mr J Tooth, Mr Chotalal and 2 children, Mr J C White and others and 300 deck.

THE B I S N Co's Aura, 170 tons, Captain W Piggott, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr O O Kermal, Mr I Whitting, Lieut Col and Mrs F W Snelel, Lieut Roberts, Mr Shaik Ebrahim and 25 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—FEBRUARY 5.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Highflyer			Brock		Flagship
Tenasserim			Greet		Receiving Hulk
Magdala			Greet		Turret-ship
Abyssinia			Greet		Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Assaye			Coates		Torpedo Catcher
H M S Cossack		Cartwright			Cruiser
Do	Recoon		Grant	West Basin	do
Hardinge			Oily	Dry Dock	R I Marine
Dilwara			Mann		Transport
Assaye			Browne		Transport
Culna	1464	Hill			M M & Co
Barawa	234	Jaffer			M M & Co
Bellarat	2869	Field			P & O Co
Valetta	2973	Tillard			P & O Co
Okara	3139	Shilldrick			M M & Co
Booldana	2860	McChellord			M M & Co
Ceylon		Hughes			I L Service Steamer
Clyde	2198	Valentini			P and O Co
Maria	434	Kemball			Yacht
Howick Hall	2378	Scott			W & A G & Co
Merkara	1949	Sharp			M M & Co
King Arthur	1047	Hannah			B & P S N Co
Simla	1037	Bamber			M M & Co
Chanda	1304	Patterson			M M & Co
Zamania	2832	Lee			M M & Co
Westminster Bridge	2209	Pallister			W & A G & Co
Cyrus	2174	Simons			M M & Co
Baku Standard		Tucker			M L & Co
Unity	959	Hansen			Bombay Co
Indrapura		Hallingsworth			K N & Co
Matin	2433	Archer			K Nixon & Co
Kilwa	993	Whitehead			M M & Co
Annam	2338	Sellier			M M & Co
Canning		Kendall			R I Marine

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 5,

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
A	Gulf of Trinidad	1691	Duncanson			F M & Co
B	Baura	3302	Croft	Rangoon	10-2	M M & Co
C	Daghestan	2212	Tittlesholes	Antwerp		M M & Co
G	Safari	862	Ahrens	Zanzibar	6-2	A Strandes
K	Itinda	3364	Clarke			M M & Co
M	Cauriand	761	Souter	Mangalore	/-2	Shepd & Co
N	Oriental	3085	Jephson	Calcutta	8-2	P & O Co
Q	Nankin	3999	Benton	China	9-2	P & O Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	592	Fukeer	Bhavnagar	7-2	Shepd & Co
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhavnagar	5-2	do
Premier	51	Miller	N F	N F	do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
2	Turbo	3659	Fairfield	Genoa	5-2	W & A G & Co
3	R Rubattino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	15-2	G Bogziano
5	Loch Tay	416	Stephen	Calcutta	6-2	M M & Co
6	Sunda	2387	Andrews	London	8-2	P & O Co.
8	Clan Murray	3121	Beer	Antwedon	7-2	M M & Co.
9	Chusan	4300	Daniel	Shanghai	29-2	P & O Co
12	Caledonia	3321	Gordon	London	9-2	P & O Co
14	Kola	467	Robertson	Kurrachee	8-2	M M & Co
15	Flinshire	2476	Dwyer	Dunkirk	5-2	Bombay Co
16	Bisagno	1510	Dante	H Kong	17-2	G Delavo

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	R Rubattino s	Canepa	Genoa, Jan 18
5	Annam s	Sellier	Marseilles, Jan 29
	H I M S Canning	Kendall	Rangoon, Jan 25
	Amra s	Piggott	Karachi, Feb 2

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Muke Maru s	Kawamuro	Kobe
	Pachumba s	Rickford	Karachi, &c
	Wileysike s	Gribble	Rangoon, &c
	Cyrus s	Simmons	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their porticlearnces yesterday:—

Steamer Chanda, Paterson, for Akyab,
" Simla, Bamber, for Persian Gulf.

The steamer Loch Tay, entered for loading yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 4.

FROM LONDON.

Nankin s—6 cases medicine &c. Phillips and Co; 200 cases ale and stout H J Rustomjee and Co; 68 packages envelopes, paper &c. Hussonally Abdoolally; 7 packages ink stationery &c. Thacker and Co; 11 cases tobacco, H Aderjee; 9 cases tobacco E Hussooljee; 30 bales paper Waller Nutter and Co; 80 cases biscuits W and A Graham and Co; 11 cases photo materials D M Dukle and Co

Caledonia s—1 cases liquer Phipson and Co.

Arabia s—6 cases gin Phipson and Co; 2 hogs heads rum D Cowasjee; 27 cases medicine &c D Dadabhoy; 3 cases limejuice Phillips and Co; 50 cases rum J Framjee

Egypt s—3 cases gin Phipson and Co,

FROM HULL.

Lorenzo s—18 cases paper M A M Shurufally.

FROM ANTWERP.

Barenfels s—63 crates marble M Moolchund and Co;

FOR GENOA.

D Baldiino s—10 cases envelopes Nuzerally and Cumroodin.

FEBRUARY, 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Murray s—5 cases whisky, A S Moos,
Hispania s—9 cases whisky H S Smith and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Nankin s—7 cases musical instruments, S Rozo and Co: 21 cases medicine, M Ameracy and Co; 3 cases provision D Cowasjee; 12 cases paper J Dickinson and Co; 36 cases biscuit, A H Nuzerally.

Arabias—22 cases provision and medicine, L Dadabhoy,
Egypt s—29 cases oilmanstores L Dewraj.

FROM HAMBURG.

Wartburg s—3 hogsheads brandy, D Cowasjee.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Nankin s—22 cases cheese D Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 5.

FOR LONDON.

Sunda s—3,000 cwt bonemeal, R Kaiderbhoy; 150 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 3 cases tortoise shell, D Dossa; 2 bales hides, C N S Ginwalla and Co; 107 cwt coir yarn, M Mooljee and Co; 15 cwt myrabollams Ralli Brothers; 30 bales Aldridge Salmon and Co; 20 cwt olibanum M J Joomabhoy and Co; 1,527 cwt myrabollams R J Rutnagar.

Caledonia s—31 bales skins R M Kooka; 35 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 15 bales skins M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Murray s—910 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 501 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Comersey; 150 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 50 bales cotton Prier De Saone and Co; 30 cwt shell lac M Lajee; 1000 cwt linseed D Nanjee and Co; 12 cwt wax Eugene Muiffre.

Clan Murray s—625 bales hemp Isaac Wright and Co; 264 bales hemp J Chaves and Co; 2,498 cwt myrabollams, 5,50 cwt teelseed and 700 cwt groundnuts Ralli Brothers; 275 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 1000 cwt gingellyseed A Bleechock and Co; 6.0 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 599 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 50 bales hemp G Nathoo; 75 bales hemp P Bhimjee; 37 bales hemp Ebjee Comersey; 4000 cwt gingellyseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Sunda s—35 cwt condiments New York Export and Import Co.

FOR KOBE.

Nankin s—100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton R S N Talati and Co

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Nankin s—13 bales skins R Maloobhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Oriental s—200 bales twist E Noordin and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—100 bales twist P F Talati and Co; 250 bales twist E Noordin and Co; 11 cwt sharkfins E Currim; 1200 bales twist, 250 cwt sharkfins and 14 cwt fishmaws C Ebrahim and Co.

BOMBAY RACES.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

1ST DAY, SATURDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY.

The Grand Western Handicap—Distance 1 Mile.
Leonidas, Veneda, De Wilton, Forest, Brave Himyar, Malto, Stand off and Henry.

The Importers' Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.
Vedette and Sundowner and The Drone.

The Bombay Derby—Distance 1 1-4 Miles.
Sooheil, Eclipse, Angler, Miskin and Manchester.

The Stud Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs.
Debate, Monclaus, Bijley, Esmeralda and Recollect.

The Tom Le Mesurier Stakes—Distance 7 furlongs.
Pretender, Nobleman, Witness, Pilate and President.

The Ginye Cup—Distance 6 furlongs.
Acma, Rebecca, Yankee Boy, Investment and Veera.

The Lilliput Stakes—Distance 1-2 Mile.
Aristocrat, Jupiter, Pehlwan II and Regular.

NOTICE.

Owners are reminded that the forfeits for the Bombay Races 2nd Day, Monday, 11th instant, are due as follows:—
1st forfeit before 7 p.m. Saturday 9th February;
2nd do due before noon on Sunday 10th February.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GALSTAUN—January 26, at No. 4-3-1, Camac Street, Calcutta, the wife of J C Galstaun, of a son.

ROY—January 25, at 2, London Street, Calcutta, the wife of G P Roy, Government Telegraph Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WRIGHT—THOMAS—January 21, at Christ Church, Lucknow, by the Rev E Pinniger, Reginald Wright, youngest son of the late Rev Joseph Farrall Wright, Vicar of Christ Church, Bolton, Lancashire, to Janie Thomas, daughter of Edward Faithful Thomas, of Chester, and grand-daughter of the late Rev R D Thomas, Vicar of Christ Church, Chester.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1901.

THE MEMORIAL SCHEME.

THE sentiments expressed by his Excellency the Governor at Monday's meeting should awaken a responsive echo in the breasts of his hearers. We need no memorial to keep the remembrance of the late Queen-Empress a green and sacred spot in the innermost recesses of our hearts. But our desire to bequeath to posterity some tangible mark of our veneration leads us to the contemplation of schemes such as are now being freely discussed. We are glad to notice that, without committing himself to any definite scheme, His Excellency let fall an intimation to the effect that although willing to consider the scheme of a National Indian Institute, Bombay would prefer to erect its own memorial. A large and representative committee has been appointed to consider projects. The Committee is perhaps too large to be considered a strictly working body, but doubtless the more people personally interested in the matter the better. One thing may be taken as established—that Bombay would never agree to devote the whole of its efforts in the erection of a great building in Calcutta, even though one of the series of corridors or galleries be dedicated exclusively to Bombay and known by the style and title of the Bombay Section. No doubt the Viceroy's idea is an excellent one, so far as it goes, but the Bombay public would prefer that propounded by Mr. Dosabhai Framjee. Their endeavours to raise funds, we imagine, would be more willingly put forward were it proposed to erect that gallery in conjunction with a Town Hall in the city which is the gate of the Indian Empire, rather than in that which they regard as the back-door. They are not likely to rise so superior to selfish instincts even in a great cause like this to assist in the beautification of Calcutta. Surplus funds might be so devoted and those possessing a superabundance of this world's goods may deem it worth while to transmit round sums to Calcutta. First of all, however, let us find funds for a memorial for Bombay worthy of the late Queen-Empress and worthy of Bombay. The more money raised the more comprehensive may the memorial be. If Bombay to herself be true it will be possible not merely to carry out one of the many schemes touched upon by his Excellency, but two, or even three of them.

SIR H. M. STANLEY, MISSIONARY.

AT the recent Diocesan Conference in Bombay, reference was incidentally made by one of the speakers to the remarkable success of missionary work in Uganda. The story of the conversion of the Waganda is one of the romances of the mission field, and it is all the more fascinating in that the change from Mahomedanism to Christianity was primarily due to a non-ecclesiastical pioneer who, not entirely of his own seeking, was led to prepare the way for the missionaries who came after him. In the "Cornhill Magazine" for January Sir Henry M. Stanley relates how he acted the missionary and what came of it. The great explorer came upon Uganda while circumnavigating Lake Victoria Nyanza in 1875, and the people and the reception they gave him were a great surprise. After the tribes he had already seen, Stanley expected to find in Uganda only a negro people as semi-nude and as savage as those he had already passed. But while yet many miles from the country, his boat was met by a flotilla of well built war canoes manned by crews superior in dress and bearing to any of the African tribes previously seen. They said they had been sent in search of Stanley because the King's mother had dreamed that she had seen on the Lake a strange vessel which had white wings like a bird and that there was a white man on board remarkable for his large eyes and long black hair. When the explorer reached the camp of Mtesa, the king, he had a most ceremonious reception and was most hospitably treated. The town, although not the capital, but a mere hunting camp, was well laid out and impressed the visitor favourably. First impressions of King Mtesa were also those of admiration and though they were subsequently modified, consideration of his surroundings always left a favourable regard towards him. For many days Stanley was engaged in the most intimate and friendly talk with the king and from the feeling of warm friendship thus created sprang the idea of utilising the opportunity for the dusky monarch's mental and spiritual improvement. The subject of the white man's faith was touched upon one day in open Court. What the explorer had to say on the subject was followed with animated interest and when the discussion was adjourned for the day, it was urged that it should be continued on the next day. It was continued for several days, and says Sir Henry, "It seemed the comparisons of Mohammed with Jesus Christ was infinitely more fascinating than the most lively descriptions of Europe, with its wonders and customs, that I had been able to give, and truly the accusation of Christ, His judgment by Pilate and the last scene on Calvary, were the means of rousing such emotions that I saw my powers of discerning character had been extremely immature and defective."

When Stanley was about to return to the South end of the Nyanza to bring up his people he was asked to leave a souvenir to keep alive interest in what he had told the Waganda. The king's chief drummer was able to write out the law of Moses and the Lord's Prayer in Arabic and one of Stanley's boat boys translated his English, a description of the scene on Calvary into grammatical Swahali. The "books" on which the gospel, according to this unconventional evangelist were written were thin and polished boards of white wood, about sixteen inches by twelve. While the ten commandments were being thus recorded a diversion was created by the appearance of another white man, Colonel Linant de Bellefonds, one of Gordon's staff, who had come on a political mission. King Mtesa was a shrewd monarch and he sought for confirmation of Stanley's statements concerning the white man's faith from the Colonel. Though a Frenchman the latter was a rigid Calvinist and so the Waganda seeker after truth was spared the perplexities that might have been his had the new comer introduced doctrinal points of a controversial order. When at last Stanley was leaving, Mtesa cried out in despair, "What is the use of your coming to Uganda to disturb our minds if, as soon as we are convinced that what you have said has right and reason in it, you go away before we are fully instructed?" The explorer explained that he was a pioneer and not a missionary, but if Mtesa really wished for lawful instructors he would write to the people of England. "Then write 'Stamlee,' said Mtesa "and say to the white people that I am like a child sitting in darkness and cannot see until I am taught the right way." Stanley prepared an appeal for missionaries to be sent to Uganda and making two copies gave one to Colonel Linant addressed to General Gordon and the other he intended to despatch by his own couriers to Zanzibar. Four months later Stanley returned to Uganda and during the next three months translations from the gospels and portions of the Biblical narrative from the Creation to the Crucifixion were made. When the work was finished it was solemnly announced in full court that for the future Uganda would be Christian and not Mohammedan. The fate of the appeal for missionaries has yet to be told. Colonel Linant de Bellefonds was murdered, but the letter he carried safely reached Gordon. It was published simultaneously in London and New York on November 5th, 1875. The response to the appeal was immediate and liberal, £24,000 being subscribed within a few weeks. Two years later the first regular missionaries of the C. M. S. reached Uganda and the latest returns show one cathedral and 372 churches in Uganda attended by 97,575 converts. Native missionaries have been educated and are founding Christian missions in the dark places beyond their own country.

THE INDIAN PAPER INDUSTRY.

A LOT of useful information concerning the stationery industry of Bombay is published in the administration report of the Stationery Department. The quantity of various stores required by Government offices is enormous, and a few years ago it was decided to place a certain proportion of orders with the paper mills of India for execution, and as far as possible to purchase other requirements from local merchants. This system has worked very satisfactorily, and the substitution of country for European stores during the last year resulted in a saving of Rs. 34,512. It has been found that the greater the quantity of Indian goods used the larger is the total gain, and thus while encouraging local trade, Government are economising in the administration of this Department. As the supplies delivered by the Imperial and Bally mills at Calcutta have been satisfactory in regard to quality, price, and the performance of the conditions of the contracts, the latter have been renewed for a further period of two years at the same rates, and in view of the general rise in the paper market the Superintendent of Stationery is to be congratulated on making a sound and advantageous bargain. The Deccan mills have also supplied a quantity of brown paper for packing and envelopes, but this paper is to be made more substantial in the future. On receipt of complaints that type-written matter was found to fade and become illegible, experiments were made to test the relative permanency of the ink ribbons used. The Chemical analysis established that purple was the most lasting, with blue next, and this information will also prove valuable to the commercial community, among whom the type-writer is in general use. English candles have been superseded by those manufactured by the Burma Oil Company of Rangoon, and the great economy effected by the use of native cutlery has been more than maintained, the total expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 4,43,512 against Rs. 3,54,238 during 1898-9, the increase being ascribed to the enhanced demands of the public service. The report, mentions that the work of the Department increases year by year, the chief reason being on account of distribution of drawing material which work Government has recently entrusted to the staff. In closing the report the Superintendent pays a tribute of praise to Mr. M. H. Kothari, his chief assistant, whom he characterises as an energetic and worthy officer of Government.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

NO official confirmation of the statement that H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught is to be Commander-in-Chief in India has yet come to hand. But we hope it may. The Duke of Connaught is not only the late Queen's son and the King's brother. He is a soldier who has seen service and who knows and is known in this country. There never was a more popular or efficient Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army than His Royal Highness and though eleven years have now elapsed since he relinquished that position there are many who remember his service in this country with pleasure and would join in cordially welcoming him back to fill the higher post. As we said when His Royal Highness left these shores, as Commander-in-Chief in Bombay he in all ways conformed to the best ideals of a Prince and a soldier; his consort filled her high place with a kindliness and grace which testified to those around her that she sought their friendship as she gave them hers. The judgment on his command of the Bombay Army was that for thoroughness, for patient determination to keep in touch with every point of its administration, for vigilant concern for the efficiency of every part of its organisation, it compared very well with the best of commands that have gone before it. He exercised a keen oversight on every part of the Army, and his tours of inspection were characterised by a most soldier-like thoroughness of supervision and enquiry. His Royal Highness left the Bombay Army in a state better than he found it and his capacity entitles him to hold the higher position which we trust will soon be his.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

THROUGHOUT the report on the administration of the Karachi Port Trust are seen evidences of the recent famine. The revenue amounted to Rs. 12,38,880, and after meeting expenses there is a surplus of over two and a half lakhs. When contrasted with the previous year this compares unfavourably, but famine and a short rainfall in Sind and the Punjab were powerful factors in reducing the receipts. In analysing the table of imports we find that the only important increases are in railway stores and piece goods. Important works are in progress in connection with the Indus bridge at Kotri and the Shadipalli-Balotra Line, and in consequence an enormous weight of heavy material was required. There has been a marked advance in the coast trade by native craft, which resulted in a greater importation of dry fruits. The case oil trade is steadily receiving its quietus at the hands of the bulk oil trade, while coal fell off to the extent of 20,000 tons. The latter may be ascribed more or less to the reduced prosperity of the country brought about by the adverse influence of famine and plague. The failure of the crops is very apparent on looking into the exports, grain alone showing a reduction of 1,75,000 tons or almost five times more than the total amount of increases on other articles which are not inconsiderable, as for instance under bones and hides. More extensive dredging operations were carried on, rendering the harbour more accessible. The Trust was excellently managed, and by careful application of the funds the expenditure was kept within the estimates, which, however, are annually increasing.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 12th January last shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1900 of 214,494 mds., and Rs. 73,881 in the earnings.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Saturday was 96, the quinquennial average being 77. There were four fresh cases of plague and the same number of deaths from that cause. There were 102 deaths in Calcutta on Friday, including five from plague. Five fresh cases of plague were reported.

NIZHA NARAI, where the Afghans are reported to have begun building a post within the Durand border, is in Birmal, west of Waziristan. If the stream which runs through the Wana plateau be followed up due north for about 20 miles, a kotal or pass over the range of hills on the west of the river valley is reached. This is called Nizha Narai, and is some six miles on this side of the Durand line When the Treaty of 1893 was drawn up at Kobut a portion of the Birmal district was left within the borders of Afghanistan, and this was duly demarcated afterwards. No difficulties were raised by the Amir's representative when the demarcation was carried out and boundary pillars set up. It seems strange therefore that the local Afghan officials should now be trying to set back the line and to place a post at Nizha Narai. Further information regarding the affair, which occurred so far back as the early part of December, should be forthcoming; for, if the post has actually been built the Afghans have obviously been trespassing on forbidden ground.

MODERN fashion, says a writer in the "Lady's Pictorial," has decreed that the most universal period of giving and receiving presents should be the Christmastide festival—at any rate, in England. This was not always so, for I read the other day a long list of New year presents given and received by our Kings and Queens.

"MEN MY DEAR," wrote Professor Huxley once in a candid mood to Mrs. W. K. Clifford, "are very queer animals—a mixture of horse nervousness, ass stubbornness and camel malice, with an angel bobbing about unexpectedly like the apple in the posset—and when they can do exactly as they please they are very hard to drive."

THE only woman who ever held a commission in the United States Army has just retired into unofficial life. First Lieutenant Anita Newcomb M'Gee was appointed acting Assistant Surgeon at the beginning of the Spanish War, and has since had control of the Army Nurse Corps. On her resignation she has received the warmest thanks from the Government for her services. She is the daughter of Simon Newcomb, the Astronomer. Her husband is chief of the bureau of American ethnology.

THE tragedy of "Hamlet" teaches that kindness is better than vengeance. Such is the doctrine of Paul and John and Christ. Kindness, is not weakness. To be kind one must not surrender. Kindness, long drawn out like threads of gold, will bind at last the world to the throne of God. The old religion was a religion of vengeance; the new religion is one of justice and duty. Kindness may be as delicate and sensitive as a snow crystal, but it is more powerful than a cannon-ball,—W. Rader in "Great Thoughts."

THE serum used for all the inoculations against diphtheria which resulted in lockjaw belonged to a batch of 300 tubes despatched from Milan and 230 of them have now been sent back. A dozen more have been traced, but the rest are either used up or untraceable. "The theory put forward to explain the lockjaw," says the Reme correspondent of the "Morning Post," "is that tetanus microbes, which abound on the skin of horses and in stables, fell into the vessel used to catch the blood of horses from which the serum was made. The greatest precautions had been taken to prevent the presence of diphtheria bacilli in the receptacle, but it does not seem that the same precautions were used with regard to tetanus." The report of the expert commission of inquiry which has been appointed to examine the infected serum is awaited with interest.

Quite a little sensation has been caused in Paris (says the Paris correspondent of the "King") by the threatened seizure of the English Catholic Church, served by the "Passionist Father." The good priests, it seems, had no idea that their church fell within the scope of the Droit d'Accroissment, the taxes imposed upon religious houses which do not belong to the clergy system recognised by the Concordat. Suddenly invited to pay 20,000 francs (£800), they were not in a financial position to meet the demand. Hence an invasion of sheriffs, the affixing of seals, a summation to quit. Sir Edmund Monson intervened on behalf of the English Catholic Colony. General Porter drove down to the Foreign Office to appeal to M. Delcasse in the name of the American Catholics. But the Foreign Minister was politely firm; the Treasury must have its pound of flesh. It is stated, however, that the sum due has been guaranteed by some well-to-do members of the congregation, who did not like to see the colony without a church.

THE end of a year always produces unlimited crops of reflections—signs from the sentimental, wailing, from the pessimist, warnings from the wiseacre. At the end of a century the symptoms of this annual epidemic are necessarily more acute; so contagious is the malady, indeed, that I am only saved (says the writer of "Ladies' Topics" in the "Birmingham Gazette") from lapsing into a moral essay upon a century's dress by happening upon a description of a lady's toilet accessories of two centuries ago, from which we may congratulate ourselves upon our advance from the woman of that day at least, whatever we be. This was her list of essentials:—Coaine, corracts, pendants, bracelets and earrings, pins, girdles, spangles, embrioderies, and rings, shadows, rebatoes, ribbands, ruffs, cuffs falls, scarfs, feathers, fans, masks, muffs, laces, cauls, thin tiffanies, cobweb lawn, and farthingales sweet falls, veils, wimples, glasses, crisping pins, pots of ointment, combs with poking sticks and boukins, coifs, gorges, fringes, rolls, fillets and hair laces, silks, damasks, velvets, tinsels, cloth of gold of tissues, with colours of a hundredfold, ending with stores and spikenard to burn in her chamber, while daubing herself with civet, musk, and amber.

THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE EMPIRE.

THE Hon. I. A. Isaacs, Q. C., M. P. writes a masterly article on the outlook of Australia towards the rest of the Empire, and of attempting to place upon a proper basis future relations in respect of Imperial concerns, not only with the mother country but also with Canada, New Zealand and South Africa.

From recent opportunities I have had of gauging the feelings that actuate all parties in England towards the colonies, he writes I have no hesitation in saying that the present is a most favorable moment to initiate the project with

HONOR TO OURSELVES AND ADVANTAGE TO ALL.

The long continued indifference of British statesmen of the first rank to the distant possessions of the Crown was not confined to either of the great parties of the State. Nor was the sentiment peculiar to English policy. Macaulay's belief that the loss of the American colonies left England better off, and the declaration of Beaconsfield that "these wretched colonies are a mill stone round our necks," find parallels in Bismarck's rooted antipathy to increasing German territory, and in the Bryanite plank of abandoning the Philippines. Here and there, as a bright exception, a leader of thought has appeared to whom came a truer perception of the future. Sir Edward Lytton, while Colonial Secretary of State, on the occasion of a celebration of the foundation of the Australian colonies, uttered memorable words. After adverting to the possibility of a distant day of danger for England, he said: "If that day should ever arrive, I believe that her children will not be unmindful of her, and that to her rescue across the wide ocean ships will come thick and fast, among which will be but one cry, 'While Australia lasts, England shall not perish.'" Such a day has come, and the prophecy has not failed of fulfilment. To assert that British opinion has now changed in relation to the colonies would be but

AN IMPERFECT AND FEEBLE REPRESENTATION OF THE FACT.

Within the last few years that opinion has been absolutely reversed. To-day the colonies are held to be an essential, inseparable and indistinguishable part of the national domain, as mere physical divisions of that magnificent entity of world—wide dimensions called the Empire. Here again it may be profitably noted that we are not alone in holding this new Imperialistic sentiment. The last ten years have witnessed a marvellous development of the idea of Imperialism. It has passed like a wave over Europe and America, gaining everywhere a mastery over the minds of men, and overcoming the stablest forces of party antagonism that have been arrayed against it. Traditional policy, of parties or of States however deeply rooted, has failed to withstand it. It has overshadowed the Liberal party in Great Britain, it has silenced the Monroe doctrine in America, it has armed the German Emperor with an absolutism well nigh unlimited.

Whether we look upon it as a higher and more adequate conception of national mission and destiny, or whether we regard it as part of what Count Goluchowski has lately called "the twentieth century struggle for existence in the field of commerce and industry," the fact remains that Imperialism is the dominant political doctrine of the day. All other national considerations bend to its force; it means that the day has passed when States might be powerful, though small; it means that wide extended territories over which, if necessary, commerce can be controlled or influenced, and upon which huge populations may gather under the protection of the flag, are essential to national greatness. It rests upon the fact that by virtue of the marvels of later science and invention, even distance is no longer any impediment to vigorous government, no longer synonymous with that weak system of control which Burke considered to be "the immutable condition, the eternal law of extensive and detached empire."

It is this new and overwhelming element in Statecraft which has turned the course of public opinion in Britain in respect of the colonies; it is this, too, which now makes possible, and even necessary,

SOME IMPORTANT MODIFICATIONS IN OUR EXTERNAL RELATIONS.

Whatever form it may assume elsewhere, Imperialism means for us the voluntary association of the various parts of the Empire for the purposes of mutual defence, the maintenance of national honor, and the advancement of common concerns. Such an association in the near future for all, or some, of these purposes, in some manner, and by some means, appears inevitable. The question is, how, and by whom, should the first step be taken?

Lord Rosebery lately, when speaking on the subject of the war, and the unity of sentiment it had manifested, asked the pregnant question, 'Is nothing to come of all this?" Mr. Chamberlain, whose goodwill towards the colonies has been proved beyond dispute, has constantly indicated publicly his desire for a more definite understanding, for more distinctly Imperial relations of an active character between the mother country and the distant branches of the Empire than now subsist. From leading men on every side, both in and out of office, it is not difficult to collect an opinion favorable to more perfect colonial co-operation in Imperial affairs of common concern, and a feeling that before long this opinion will take on a clear and definite embodiment. It is felt, too, that just as Australian and Canadian federation sprang from the colonies themselves, so also should the request for participation in national affairs.

The first and most natural subject to suggest itself as of universal concern throughout the Queen's dominions is that in which we have earned beyond cavail the right to recognition—DEFENCE. This may well be taken as the starting point. I say, not as a matter of mere conjecture, not as an expression of opinion simply prompted by the wish, but as resting on much more solid foundation, that I entertain not the slightest doubt a movement in Australia to ask for the right of consultation in matters of Imperial defence would be favorably received.

Some time, and not so very long ago, this suggestion would doubtless have been met with the question, "How much are you going to contribute?" And this would have been a serious obstacle to colonial intervention of any kind. We have heard something of this with reference to the Australian Squadron and our contribution towards its maintenance. But in present circumstances, if I have gathered aright the sentiment now prevailing, neither Australia, Canada nor New Zealand need anticipate a single farthing of taxation as the consequence of direct colonial consultation in connection with general defence. The great colonies have not only assumed the duty and right of providing considerable means of defence for themselves, but, though absolutely unconstrained, few in the hour of struggle to distant lands to protect the ramparts there. This self-defence, this patriotic impulse,

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LETTERS FROM THE KING TO THE NATION.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

His Majesty the King has addressed letters to "My People," "My People beyond the Seas" and "the Princes and People of India" conveying his deep gratitude for their affectionate tributes to the Queen and promising to strive and fulfil his sacred responsibilities.

THE INTERMENT AT FROGMORE.

After the service in the Albert Memorial Chapel Her Majesty's body was conveyed through Windsor Park between troops lining the route and th reverent crowds assembled.

The final rites at Frogmore were conducted in domestic privacy.

THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH ON THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, speaking at the opening of the Reichsrath said he was convinced that the troubles in China would not affect the peace of Europe.

THE PRESS ON THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

The newspapers, to-day, pay renewed tributes to the Emperor William.

The *Times* says that all ranks and classes are profoundly touched at the devotion of the Emperor and the more so because they are aware there is no political significance in it.

HONOURS FOR PRINCE HENRY.

King Edward has appointed Prince Henry of Prussia "a la suite" in the English Navy.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DE WET IN SIGHT.

Lord Kitchener telegraphs that De Wet has been signalled to the southward of Dewetsdorp.

YEOMANRY FOR THE CAPE.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

A body of 2,500 Yeomanry is now at Aldershot, and it is believed the requisite 5,000 will be enlisted in another week.

SOUTH AFRICAN CASUALTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 4.

January 24:—Severely wounded, left leg, Irish Guards, Major Vandeleur.

January 25.—Killed, 1st Suffolks, Major Lloyd; severely wounded, Imperial Light Horse, Major Mandiand and Lieutenant Briscoe. Taken prisoners, and since released; 5th Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Lieutenant Cameron; and accidentally drowned, Nursing Sister E. S. Owen.

January 28.—Missing, believed captured, 4th Bedfords, Lieutenant Sladen.

January 29.—Slightly wounded, 2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Captain Petavell; died from sickness, Imperial Yeomanry, Lieutenant Slater; and C.M.C.'s Body Guard, Lieutenant Nelles.

January 30.—Died of wounds, Loyal North Lancashires, Lieutenant Macaulay; severely wounded Queensland Mounted Infantry, Captain Gordon; slightly wounded, 1st Gordon Highlanders, 2nd-Lieutenant Clowes; and released, 1st West Riding Regiment, 2nd-Lieutenant Carlyon.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 4.

The selection of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught for the post of Commander-in-Chief in India has been for some time past very much upon the cards, but no official confirmation has yet reached the military authorities here of its having been decided upon.

The report that Sir Edwin Collen is likely to continue for another year in the appointment of Military Member of Council is also unauthorised but information has been received to the effect that Sir William Nicholson has definitely accepted an appointment at the War Office.

ADULTERATED MINERALS.

A Customs circular issued notifies that adulterated white lead, white zinc, red lead, and similar compositions, also linseed oil and turpentine need only be marked "reduced mixed boiled" or "mineral" unless the adulteration amounts to fifty per cent., then the exact percentage must also be given.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 4.

Lieut. Percy Smith, 2nd Bombay Lancers, is transferred to the 19th Bengal Lancers and Lieut. Cassels from the 5th Punjab Cavalry to the 2nd Bombay Lancers.

The appointments of Lieut. Syer, 1st Bombay Lancers to the 2nd Central India Horse and of 2nd Lieut. Robertson Glasgow, 16th Bombay Infantry to the 39th Garhwal Rifles are cancelled.

Lieutenant Hosford, 1st Central India Horse, died of abscess on the liver, at Agar, Malva, yesterday.

The trooper Dilwara sails for home on the 7th instant.

The appointments on probation during the year 1901-1 of eight additional officers to the supply Branch of the Commissariat and Transport Department has been sanctioned.

In view of the extent to which prices for coal and patent fuel have been raised at home by the multiplication of enquiries resulting from Indian firms cabling home and thus competing in the home market with Government, the inquiry that goes home direct to the Secretary of State has ruled that in future tenders may be invited in India only for stores other than those that must, of necessity, be procured from home.

Volunteers are being called for amongst Veterinary Assistants in India to replace thirty Civil Veterinary Surgeons whose engagements in South Africa are expiring.

Lieutenants Ranand and Headlam, R.I.M., are returning from China as Marine Transport Officers for spring operations.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Boyd, I.M.S., Bombay is advanced to a higher position of his rank, vice Wilkins promoted.

The regimental centre of the 7th Bombay Pioneers is changed from Mhow to Kirkee.

THE Norfolk Regiment arrived in the Clive at Calcutta on Friday, and proceeded to Dum Dum in two trains. Major Barton, Second-in-Command, is proceeding at once to South Africa to command the other battalion, and will be replaced in the regiment by Major Hamilton from the East Lancashire Regiment.

A SHIPMENT of 17,000 303 rifles for the Native Army is, we believe, expected shortly, and as 20,000 of these rifles have already been received, and, 20,000 more are reported to be ready to be packed, as well as 10,500 carbines, good progress should soon be made in the matter of rearming the native troops with these rifles and carbines.

THE KING-EMPEROR'S LETTER TO PRINCES AND PEOPLE OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 5.

H. M. the King-Emperor has been pleased to send the following letter to the Princes and People of India: "Through the lamented death of my beloved and dearly mourned mother, I have inherited the throne which has descended to me through a long and ancient lineage. I now desire to send my greetings to the Ruling Chiefs of Native States and to the inhabitants of my Indian dominions and to assure them of my heart-felt wish for their welfare. My illustrious and lamented predecessor was the first Sovereign of this country who took upon herself the direct administration of the affairs of India and assumed the title of Empress, in token of her closer association with the Government of that vast country. In all matters connected with India the Queen-Empress displayed an unvarying deep personal interest, and I am well aware of the feeling of loyalty and affection evinced by the millions of its peoples towards her throne and this feeling was conspicuously shown during the last year of her long and glorious reign by the Noble and patriotic assistance offered by the ruling princes in the South African War, and by the gallant services rendered by the Native Army beyond the limits of their own country. It was by her wish and with her sanction that I visited India and made myself personally acquainted with the Ruling Chiefs, the people and the cities of that ancient and famous empire. I shall never forget the deep impressions which I then received and I shall endeavour in following the great example of the first Queen-Empress to work for the general well-being of my Indian subjects of all ranks and to merit, as she did their unfailing loyalty and affection.

(Signed) EDWARD R. and I., Windsor Castle, 4th February, 1901.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

The number of plague deaths in India last week reached the large figure of 3,415, against 1,869 in the corresponding week last year. Of this total Bengal had 2,103 deaths, Bombay 940, Madras 44 and Mysore 269. Karachi reports one case and the N. W. P. fourteen.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION AT AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 5.

Mr. Mead, Collector, Ahmedabad gave some testimony to the Public Works Subordinates to-day. He did not think the staff was incompetent so much as insufficient, and considered the relations between the people on the works and Public Works Subordinates were very good indeed, as far as in them lay. The latter treated the people sympathetically. Interesting evidence was given by Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Kirparam, Talukdar, Settlement Officer, Ahmedabad, who described the systems of assessment in taluqdari villages. The tenant paid rent to the Talukdar by grain share and this was such as would fairly tally with the Government assessment on Taluqdars. Sometimes, however, government assessment was sixty per cent. of the calculated gross receipts and might be more than the actual receipts. Government revenue was too high in districts under charge of witness, but he believed it would be reduced. The assessment in all Gujerat averaged twenty per cent. and was not too high, except that in some tracts it required to be lightened. He thought the famine establishment has room for improvement and it was not at all sufficient, there was pilfering on the works and fifteen per cent. of the wages went that way.

The President:—"Well that is not bad. I expected much more."

THE THOMASON COLLEGE.

SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS.

LUCKNOW FEB. 5.

From the Government Gazette and published list just received from the Thomason College at Roorkee it is seen that the Lucknow Martiniere boys have taken first places in the high school and fourth grade of accounts examinations. A youth named Newson was first in the latter out of 200 candidates, and a youth named Collins, first in the high school with the highest total of marks made since the institution of the examination by Government and 150 marks ahead of the second. On the list of the 66 successful high school candidates, 19 are Lucknow Martiniere boys.

THE QUEENS' MEMORIAL.

The "C. and M. Gazette" protests against the precipitate selection of the Calcutta site for a General Memorial, which, if anywhere, should be at Delhi, which is associated with the two chief events of the reign in India,—the Mutiny and Proclamation.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, FEB 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Gelunga left this evening.

SUEZ, FEB. 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cumming arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer, Clan Macleod arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Maria Valerie, from Japan, left Penang for Bombay via Pondicherry on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s.s. Oceanien which left Bombay on Saturday, the 19th January arrived at Marseilles on Sunday the 3rd instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Marquis Bacquehem, from Trieste, arrived at Karachi on the morning of the 5th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats steady.
Good Bhownuggar 4 8-32.
The Manchester markets has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63-11-16
Bar Silver	28 1-4.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning, Commander, C. J. Kendall, arrived in harbour yesterday at noon from Rangoon, which port she left on the 25th January and called at Calicut on the 2nd and Cannanore on the 3rd February. She has brought the following details:—Lieutenant and Mrs. Tarver and child, 24th Bombay Infantry, Major R. J. A. Durant, R. A. M. C.; Lieutenant W. H. L. Davy, Middlesex Regiment; 80 men rank and file, 3 women, 1 child, and 2 public followers. She will again sail for Karachi on the 9th inst. with details. During the voyage she had a fine passage.

MOURNING IN INDIA.

The Honorary Secretary of the Kitte Bhandari Aikya Wardhaka Mandali has sent the following telegram to the Governor of Bombay: "The President and members of the Kitte Bhandari Aikya Wardhaka Mandali, record their profound sorrow at the Queen Empress' death and tender respectful and heartfelt sympathy to the King Emperor and Royal Family."

A telegram expressive of sorrow and sympathy was sent to His Excellency the Viceroy by the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, upon the occasion of the death of Her Majesty the Queen Empress, and Mr. Balfour, the Secretary has received an acknowledgment.

BENE-ISRAEL COMMUNITY.

The Bene-Israel New Synagogue was largely attended for the memorial service. The pulpit was occupied by the Reverend Abraham Sherali. After the reading of the portions of the Law and Prophets appointed for the Sabbath he preached an eloquent sermon. He also offered a prayer for the soul of the departed Queen amidst great solemnity, and brought the service to a close by invoking divine blessings upon his Imperial Majesty Edward VII, King and Emperor, and the Royal Family.

MOFUSSIL.

WAI.

All communities held memorial services anent the Queen's funeral on Saturday, when speeches were delivered. All businesses were closed, and even the annual Shrikrishnabai feast was postponed.

POONA.

At a public meeting of the Indian Christians of Poona, they expressed their heartfelt sorrow at the death of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress and tendered their respectful condolence to His Majesty King Edward and the Royal family.

GOA.

On Saturday all offices were closed and minute guns fired as a tribute of respect and affection for Queen Victoria whose name is a household word in every family. There was no public or special service held, but all the Churches were filled at the usual morning mass.

SURAT.

A meeting was called by Mrs. Kalabhai at the Morarbhai Hospital for women. Mr. Nagarshethani Jaskorebai was voted to the chair. After eulogising Her Majesty's reign and mourning for the loss of the good and gracious Mother Empress, it was resolved to transmit an address of condolence, and Mrs. Kalabai was authorized for the purpose.

LUCKNOW.

The British India Association, Oudh, distributed a sum of Rs. 1,500 to be given away in charity on the date of her Imperial Majesty's funeral by the following institutions:—Christ Church Rs. 250, Mohamedan Mosques Rs. 300, Hindu Temples Rs. 300, King's Poor House Rs. 300, the British India Association Poor House, in blankets and cash 350.

NANDOD.

A large assemblage of representatives of all communities met at the invitation of His Highness Maharanasaheb Chatrasingjee, Raja of Rajpipla, at the Harshidhi Temples. His Highness spoke in feeling terms of the loss which not only India and the British Empire, but the whole world had suffered by the demise of the the noblest life of the century. He dwelt upon the saintly character of her late Majesty, and the influence for good which her character had upon the affairs of the world. Prayers were then offered by the religious leaders of the different communities, in which all most fervently joined. The sad solemnity of the proceedings deeply impressed all present. Strict mourning is observed, all shops and offices throughout the State being closed, and her Majesty's bust, placed over the Victoria Jubilee gateway, was draped in black and wreaths placed at the foot of it. Eighty-one minute guns were fired.

RAJKOT.

The Hindus of all denominations of the Rajkot civil station assembled in the compound of the Sanchnath temple, when Shastri Valabhji Hardat, Mr. Kamji Kanji of the Rajkumar College and Mr. Bhagwanji Shukla delivered pathetic sermons and prayed for eternal peace to the departed soul of the late Imperial Majesty, Queen Victoria.

The several communities of the Rajkote city similarly assembled near the Ramnath temple, where Shastri Mahashanker Ishwar read out appropriate portions from the Garud Purans.

The Lohana community offered their prayers in Bhijbhaujan temple, where Mr. Tana, and Messrs Gordhandas Ladhabhai, Nathubhai Pitamber and Wagbji Pitamber made short but touching speeches, with reference to the noble virtues of the departed Queen-Empress.

The Musalmans, Parsees and the Christians made similar prayers in their respective religious quarters. The "hadtal" was strictly observed in both the town and the station.

NAGPORE.

A solemn Funeral Service was held at the Roman Catholic Cathedral and long before the service commenced the spacious building was crowded to its utmost capacity. The N. V. R. Volunteers, under Sergeant J. P. Godfrey, Superintendent of the General Secretariat, were present. The Cathedral was draped in deep mourning, the massive pillars and the High Altar were draped very artistically with black cloth. Revd. Father Foulex, supported on either side by Revds. Father Kients and Exertins, with several other priests, intoned the solemn "Officium Defunctorum" and after the usual number of nocturns were solemnly sung, the Revd. Father J. F. Foulex, the Parish Priest, discoursed at great length upon the life of the Good Queen. At the conclusion he was re-clothed by his assistants with the black cope and the "Dies Irae and Dies Illa" were very solemnly and touchingly chanted alternately.

Nagpore throughout the City and Cantonement had a mourning appearance from sunrise to sunset. All the public offices, shops and schools were closed, and even the vehicular traffic was suspended during the day; and the mills, presses and ginning factories were closed. The various denominations and creeds held prayers in their respective mosques and temples. The Revd. Mr. E. Coles, acting chaplan, conducted the service. The Volunteers of both the corps, N. V. R. and B. N. R. together with the detachment of the Buffs and Native Infantry formed the Guard of Honor, and during the funeral oration and singing of the dirge had their arms reversed. The bands played the Dead March in Saul, and after the service 81 minute guns were fired. All the Church bells in the station were tolled.

ADEN.

Tuesday, the 22nd January, must be considered a very inauspicious day on account of the death of our beloved Sovereign, the Queen Empress of India. The sad news was received in Aden on Wednesday morning, the 23rd instant, and spread like lightning round the settlement. All the business premises were closed as a mark of respect and there was mourning on all sides. A public meeting of the inhabitants of Aden including native merchants and officials was convened at 5-30 p.m. on the same day at the premises of Messrs. Cawasjee Dinshaw and Bros. for the purpose of expressing feelings of sincere and heart-felt sorrow at the loss of our beloved Sovereign, the Queen Empress of India. A large number of native merchants and omicials were present. Punctually at 5-30 p.m. the business commenced. Mr. Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshaw presiding.—The President addressed the meeting in an eloquent speech and referred to the prosperity, and blessings enjoyed by the natives of India during the reign of Her Majesty, the Queen Empress of India, concluding by expressing his sorrow for the death of Her Majesty and heartfelt sympathy to the King and the Royal Family in their sad bereavement.—Thereafter the following resolution was passed:—"That the Community of Aden express their profoundest regret at the sad death of their beloved Sovereign, the Queen Empress of India, whose loss they most keenly feel and express their sincere sympathy to His Majesty the King and the Royal Family." The President was at the same time asked to send the above Resolution by telegram through the Political Resident, Aden. The meeting then dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chairman. It may be mentioned here that on receipt of news of the illness of Her Majesty the Queen a public prayer was offered up by the Parsees, Hindoos, Mahomedans, and Jews in their respective places of worship for the speedy recovery of their beloved Sovereign.—"Aden Weekly Gazette."

THE GOVERNOR AT THE POLICE OFFICES.

His Excellency Lord Northcote visited the Central Police Offices, opposite the Crawford Market, the Pydhownee Police Station and the Byculla Police Lines last evening. His Excellency, accompained by Mr. Claude Hill, Private Secretary, arrived at 4-30 p. m. and was received under the porch by Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Gell, Deputy Commissioner. The Commissioner introduced to the Governor, Sirdar Mir Abdal Ali Khan Bahadur, Superintendent of the Detective Department, Superintendent J. Crummy of the Reserve and Armed Police and all the Divisional Superintendents, who had assembled near the main entrance. His Excellency inspected a body of smart looking armed policemen, belonging to the Reserve Force, who were drawn up in the front compounds. Passing by the bust of the late Sir Frank Souter the Governor was next shown over the offices of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner and various departments attached to them. Walking across the compound Lord Northcote visited the armoury, store rooms, sowar's lines and quarters of the Reserve Police. His Excellency watched with interest the various exercises the men of the armed police were being put through in the compound. Returning to the main entrance, the party drove to the Pydhownee Police Station and after inspecting that place, they proceeded to the Old Police Offices at Byculla. Here His Excellency inspected the Sowar's Lines and their quarters. The visit lasted for an hour and a half. The Governor evinced great interest in all he saw.

THE PROPOSED PETIT HALL.

COUNSEL'S OPINION.

THE negotiations in regard to the proposed Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit Public Hall having reached a deadlock in consequence of Bai Awabai, the executrix of the late Bai Dinbai, having stipulated for certain alterations in the conditions of the Trust Deed the Corporation submitted the matter to the opinion of counsel. The following is Mr. J. D. Inverarity's opinion on the case:—

This does not appear to be a case of a gift pure and simple. A gift is a transfer of property without consideration. The arrangement with Dinbai, as evidenced by the Committee's report and Dinbai's letter of the 3rd August 1896, appears to me to amount to an agreement for good consideration. Dinbai promises to pay 5 lakhs of rupees on condition of the Corporation agreeing to undertake certain obligations, *e. g.*, the providing a site, the maintenance of the hall, &c. I therefore think that when Dinbai died, the Corporation could have enforced the payment of the 5 lakhs of rupees by her estate.

The draft Trust Deed and subsequent correspondence go rather on the lines that there was an incomplete gift which the intended donor's executrix was willing to complete; in fact she is styled the donor in the draft. If this latter view was correct, the legal position of the Corporation would be that the gift is not one that they would even now enforce, if the donor chose to withdraw, but I think the correct view is that there is an agreement binding on the donor's estate which could be enforced by a suit. It follows that Awabai cannot insist on the alteration she wishes to make in the agreement arrived at with Dinbai as evidenced in para 5 of the Committee's report. This is all I am asked to advise on, but I cannot refrain from adding that the point in dispute appears not to be of sufficient importance for the Corporation to insist on their strict rights. It would be too ridiculous if the matter was to be thrown into litigation over such a point.

THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

THE Anjumani Islam of Bombay at its meeting of the Managing Committee, held at the Islam Club, considered the question of rendering assistance either by holding a public meeting or inviting subscriptions or by sending the subscriptions raised by the public to the proper authorities, but as the Anjuman could not very well take any action in the matter without the Hedjaz Railway scheme being properly placed, before them it was resolved that the Hon. Secretaries should communicate with the proper authorities of the projected railway and secure information which should be placed before the Anjuman for consideration with a view to its being laid before the Mahomedan public of Bombay.

FOREIGN HELP IN THE FAMINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—On behalf of Mr. R. P. Lambert, District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, we would request you to be so good as to publish the accompanying statement of account.

Since last July Mr. Scholder-Develay of Zurich has, from time to time, sent Mr. Lambert through our Agency the sum of no less than Rs. 23,699-9-3. of which Rs. 16,962 has been distributed principally amongst the various Orphanages rescuing starving orphans during the Famine. Through the charitable sympathies of Mr. Scholder-Develay money has been collected amongst the French, Germans and Swiss, and we venture to think that the many recipients of his charity will not object to this public acknowledgment of his exertions.

Entries No. 3, 18, and 23 shew the various amounts spent by Mr. Lambert, from to time time for feeding orphans, their railway charges, clothing and various other items incidental to the Famine—the detailed accounts of which will be submitted to Mr. Scholder-Develay when the Fund is finally closed.

In conclusion, we beg to state that the unspent balance is being kept with us in view of the anticipated distress during the current year.—

Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

Bombay 4th February, 1901.

RECEIPTS.

By amount per Mr. Scholder-Develay. Rs. 23,699-9-3

EXPENDITURE.

1900.					
July	11	To cheque book Mr Scholder Develay		1	8 0
	16	cost of tel to		12	0 0
	17	Cheque	14356 K Arjunlal	47	0 0
	20		14357 Sister Ursula	150	0 0
	20		14353 Revd C H Gill	150	0 0
	23		14355 M Clark	100	0 0
Aug	14		14354 P Ramabai	150	0 0
	29		14361 Sister Ursula	500	0 0
	"		14362 L Umiashanker	300	0 0
	23		14370 Mrs Taylor	1500	0 0
Sept	6		14368 Rev H V Andrews	300	0 0
	12		14393 Mrs Taylor	3000	0 0
	17		14395 Major A E Daniell	50	0 0
	18		14396 Sister Ursula	500	0 0
	"		14314 G Humphries	1000	0 0
	25		14398 Sister Ursula	1000	0 0
Oct	3		14397 P Ramabai	1000	0 0
	8		14370 Umardan Galla	200	0 0
	10		14399 L Umiashanker	1000	0 0
	17		14374 Sister St Joseph	1000	0 0
	18	to cheque book		1	8 0
	21		14371 Pundita Ramabai	2000	0 0
Nov	7		14375 U Gella	500	0 0
	8		14376 K Jivabai	1000	0 0
	22		14372 Sister Ursula	1000	0 0
	27		14373 J McDonald	500	0 0
			Balance	6737	9 3
			Total	23699	9 3

THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

THE PUBLIC WORKS SUBORDINATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 4.

THE inefficiency no less than the insufficiency of public works establishments has been a constant theme of examination by the Famine Commission in this Presidency, and to-day the shortcomings of subordinates on public relief works as well as in villages, were gone into.

In the course of his evidence Khan Bahadur S. M. Bharucha, District Deputy Collector in the Panch Mahal, was examined concerning the reluctance of the Bhil population to go on to the relief works in Dohad and Jhalod. The reasons for this reluctance were much the same as have been put forward in other districts, namely that the people did not like to leave their homes; they objected to residing in the relief camps, which was a compulsory measure; they did not like to work so long as they could do without it; and they did not consider they could earn enough money by the piece work system which prevailed. In his written statement to the Commission Mr. Bharucha had said that there existed various defects in the system of working the relief works, defects which had an injurious effect. He said "the Makaddam" did not always act fairly. He would appropriate part of the gang's earnings and pocket the wages of absentees."

The President: Did not these causes operate on the Bhils to keep them away from the works?

Witness: To a certain extent.

And were these things altogether the result of deficient control over and management of works?—I think it was more owing to the system we adopted.

I am not talking about the men: I am talking about the system. The men have done their best; they have worked very hard. I am talking about the system. Don't you think that these defects might have been corrected if the establishment had been stronger and more reliable?—They could have been corrected at the commencement, if we had had a sufficient staff.

And a more reliable staff?—Yes, so far as "Makaddams" and others are concerned.

Who are the "others," the "Karkuns" and the Sub-overseers?—I do not mean the Soverseers, but "Makaddams" and "Karkuns" especially.

The next series of questions referred to gratuitous relief, a matter which the President has lately seldom left without probing to the bottom, and I think the explanations of the officers may be broadly stated as an attempt to sail between the Scylla of the Code restrictions and the demoralisation by too great liberality. On this occasion, the following conversation took place between the President and Mr. Bharucha.

How many villages have you in your two "talukas?—219.

When did you commence to make out your lists for gratuitous relief?—In October.

But you did not bring any people on relief in October?—There was very little of it.

Not a soul, according to these figures. Pressure began, as you say in August. You opened your test works in September. You converted one test work into a relief work in September, but you never brought any person on gratuitous relief. The orders of the Code are that all classes should be brought on relief simultaneously. How do you explain the failure to bring persons on gratuitous relief during September and October?—Our lists were ready by the end of September or thereabouts.

Do you assure the Commission that your lists were ready by the end of September?—Were they ready for all villages or only for some?—I remember having issued orders to my "taluka" officers.

I am not asking about orders; there have been orders enough. I am asking about facts. I ask you for your explanation of your failure to bring persons on gratuitous relief in September and October?—The first reason was the insufficiency of the circle inspectors.

But if they were going about organizing gratuitous relief, one would expect some result. What did they do?—I am not sure that there was any gratuitous relief given in these months.

You can take it from me that there was none. These are your own figures. I take it that this famine statement I have here represents the real condition of things. Now in November the number of persons brought on gratuitous relief in the whole Panch Mahals was 47. In the month of December the total number of persons was 53; in January it was 21, in February it was 136; and in March it was 463. At that time the mortality in the Panch Mahals in March was 18·69 per mille per annum; that is to say, it was eight or nine times the normal. Will you explain to me why it was that nothing was done—because practically nothing was done—up to the end of April. In the end of April there were 788 people on gratuitous relief; that is to say, 25 per cent. of the population of the affected area. Can you explain to me why that was?—There were lots of reasons. The first was that we had not got a sufficient number of circle inspectors.

That is, inadequate establishment?—Secondly, the habit of the Bhils, each living in his own field, in scattered huts. That would go with reason number one.

Quite so; these two things dovetail into each other.—The second was that there were "bannias" only in six villages out of the 209.

Well, nothing was easier than to establish depots.—The real reason is that, knowing as I did, the nature of the Bhils the idea was that in the beginning if we began to give gratuitous relief to them too freely the able bodied among them who were fit to go to relief works would not and demoralization would set in.

So to prevent demoralization you gave no relief at all?—That was not the principal reason.

That was what you did, though.—Our circle inspectors were most useless.

Too small in numbers and worthless in quality; what pay were these inspectors getting?—Rs. 25 each.

From where were they taken?—The Karkun and Mohurir classes—writers in the various offices.

People, I suppose, who in ordinary times did not do more in the way of travelling than in going from their houses to the kacheri?—Yes.

And you expected them to travel all day long, twenty miles in the sun. Had they ever got outside a house in their lives?—They were supposed to. They were given "batta" for riding.

I have no doubt they got "batta." Well, we have got it that while distress was increasing by leaps and bounds in your district, while your mortality was going up by leaps and bounds, you did nothing in the way of gratuitous relief, because 788 people on the 28th April, out of a population of 120,000 cannot be said to be sufficient. We have got to this, that the Bhils did not come on the works up to March, because of the reasons which you have told me. There was no gratuitous relief given to them in their villages. How did they manage to get on? Do you attribute their refusal to go on relief works, to the total destruction of their crops, to the absence of gratuitous relief in their villages, the fact of the rate of mortality rising to 28 in April?—Am I not justified in inferring that that mortality was due to the failure to take steps to bring labour near their homes and to give gratuitous relief. Can you give me any reason why I should not draw that conclusion?—It is in the nature of the people themselves.

Much is in the nature of the people?—Have you no other explanation?—We have our own faults, sir.

I am not talking about individual faults. The men did their best. I want to get at the ends of the system, and as far as I can see the system that ought to be was simultaneous gratuitous relief with the opening of relief works. There was no gratuitous relief at all and the relief works were inadequate. The people you had got were bad. Could you not have got better people?—We tried our best.

It was stated here in evidence the other day that the cashiers of the Public Works Department were inefficient and insufficient, and then when schoolmasters were employed it was admitted that the people were better satisfied with the schoolmasters. Could you not have tapped that supply?—The idea struck nobody till the month of April.

When the discussion had passed along to works and village works were mentioned, this knotty question of establishments again came up and the examination proceeded as follows:—

Do you think it would be possible in a future emergency, instead of looking about for these Public Works Subordinates, of whom you do not speak highly, to entrust the construction of these village works to the village community, the respectable men of the village, keeping a responsible, highly paid officer visiting the village once a week or ten days to see how things were going on? Do you think the people would get from the headmen of the village—whom they know and who are more or less subject to public opinions—as fair dealing as from Public works Subordinates—unfortunately not?—There is not a village *panch*. There is only one *mukhi*, but he is as illiterate as his men and as useless. He cannot even sign his name and knows next to nothing. He cannot be trusted to.

You find excellent men who cannot sign their names, the Emperor Akbar could not sign his name?—I am talking of the Bhils, sir.

Mr. Baruchs's examination by Mr. Nicholson revealed a farther effect of deficient establishment. The people's pay was frequently two or three weeks behind and they subsisted by killing and eating their cattle and when they exhausted their own cattle they stole that of some one else.

This irregularity went on till March and then the schoolmasters came to the rescue?—Yes.

The next to be examined was Mr. J. W. A. Weir, I. C. S., Collector of Surat, who unconsciously flattered his Honour by addressing him as His Excellency. The difficulties of Surat in the famine year were not so acute as in the rest of Gujerat, Panch Mahals, Ahmedabad, or Karis, and if there had been one more shower in September 1899 there would have been no famine.

The first point of interest to be brought out in Mr. Weir's evidence was that of compulsory residence on works, a measure of the Famine Code, that the President is evidently not in love with. It transpired that the compulsory residence clause was responsible for a great drop in the numbers on works. The award object was indeed to squeeze off works those who were not really in need of relief and was the result of superior orders on the subject. Mr. Weir admitted himself in favour of abolishing the compulsory residence clause, at least so far as the Kalipanjis of the Surat district (which are the better class of labourers—quasi aboriginals) are concerned. Another reason, or rather in view of Mr. Weir's evidence, excuse why people did not go to the works was that the latter were too far from their houses, but Mr. Weir said from his own knowledge he could say that some people went to work fifty miles away, and many would go for purposes of pleasure 30 or 40 miles.

Said the President: The point I am coming at is this, whether it would have been better to have had a greater number of relief works, so as to catch the people at an early stage, before they ran down in physique?—It depends upon what the object to be gained is. If it is economy, a single relief work would be best. If we had a number of small works we should have had all sorts of people coming on.

No doubt, but there is the golden means, in most things.

Then the question of revenue was touched on. The Kalipanji cultivators are indebted. They are not of a thrifty nature and they do not save out of their land, though some of them are also petty tradesmen.

If these people cannot save from year to year to pay the Government revenue in a bad year, do you think it is desirable that a system of suspension and remission of revenue should be introduced as an integral part of your revenue system?—The fact of these people not saving is not so much because they cannot, as because they will not save, and another reason is that they are so much in the hands of the "sawkars." Even if you give them their land free it would not make any difference to them, and therefore if you postpone or remit the revenue of these people for ever they would not benefit.

Probably what you say is quite correct, but in case there is no suspension in bad years the revenue is to come from the "sawkar"?—Yes, but it always comes from the "sawkar" even in good years.

But I suppose he debits his client, the actual cultivator, with the amount of bad debts?—Not necessarily; the "sawkar" cultivates on the share system, and the cultivator has nothing to do with the payment of the revenue, and he cannot debit it to his client. He will debit him with seed and subsistence and nothing else. The assessment is fixed on the average, taking into account good years and bad years. The "sawkar" has taken the produce of the good years and therefore in a bad year we take the assessment from him and are not taking into account any other terms, but are simply looking to the produce of the land.

The President's comment on this was that it might apply where the assessment was low, but not where it was 20 per cent. of the gross produce, as it was in Surat, which could by no means be called a low assessment.

Mr. Nicholson again secured evidence from this witness as to the efficacy of employing weavers at their own trade instead of making them lay about heaps of stones, which is useless, expensive and roughens the weavers' hands for their own work. This is a favourite theme of Mr. Nicholson's and he received hearty support from Mr. Weir, who together with his wife takes a special interest in this class of the people, and favours the weaving of country cloth and not giving the whole market over the mills.

In conclusion Mr. Weir made suggestions, mostly technical for future famine administration, the most important of which were that the "working child" should be abolished—a new proposal.

Mr. G. M. Ryan, Deputy Conservator of Thana, as one who went among the people generally and made inquiries on his own account in the Panch Mahals was next examined. He found the people on relief works geerally in good condition, but the food was often unwholesome and caused sickness and the hospital assistants in the hospitals attached to works were "extremely casual." The school-master again came to the rescue in the Panch Mahals in respect to establishments, and the Circle Inspectors were again found wanting. "Village relief would have been all right if the circle inspectors had gone into the houses properly. They did not do their work.

Mr. Ryan explained the failure of the cattle exportation experiment to Thana as due to the water supply there being strange and unsuitable to the Gujarati cattle.

In the course of the examination of Mr. G. D. Panse, Collector of Broach, his Honour complained that he could not understand the mortality figures for April, because in consequence of the Hon. Mr. Monteith's inspection, the wage—scale was reduced and 30,000 were thereby driven off works, but the mortality did not go up, as might be expected. His Honour's inference was that Mr. Monteith's contention that there were those on the works who ought not to have been there was justified by the statistics and the witness agreed.

There were other witnesses to-day, but the only evidence to which reference need be made is that of Mr. Ardeshir Dalal, a non-official witness, a landowner of Ahmedabad, who is remarkable as being the only witness hitherto who has connected the assessment of the revenue with capability of the cultivator for resisting famine. He estimated the assessment in his district at 31 or 33 per cent. of the gross produce, but last week Mr. Mehta, Assistant Superintendent of Revenue, put it at 20 per cent.

"The assessment is unduly high," affirmed Mr. Dalal, who is not a practical cultivator, but a Trustee for the Parsee Panchyat in respect to certain lands, but when he came to estimate the value of the produce of the land he gave cotton as Rs. 20 an acre; jawar Rs. 11 an acre and wheat Rs. 14 an acre.

"These figures are not in accordance with my experience at all," said the President. I cannot accept these figures. Farming would not pay at those rates. Taking the figures at the rate you will have the people starving."

"Farming does not pay" said Mr. Dalal.

"And Gujerat is said to be the Garden of India," continued Sir Antony.

"That is a wrong impression" added the witness.

"But these figures would be altogether rejected concluded the President, by any society of landlords. They are much below the figures for the Central Provinces, and they are far below Gujerat and to my knowledge they are far below those for the North-Western Provinces."

The evidence of Mr. Dalal then abruptly terminated, but the President, who does not wish to reject it without further trial has asked him to come up again for another testing of his figures.

THE people of Vernon, on the bank of the Seine have been shocked by the behaviour of a cow, which escaped from a herd and was found on the roof of the church.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRESERVATION OF FRUIT.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

It cannot be said that any signs of improvement are discernible in the freight markets. We have again to chronicle further weakness, which promises in the near future to become severe depression. The requirements of the Admiralty and War Office about this time last year created a sudden and unforeseen prosperity for shipowners, which lasted for fully ten months; but since then many new ships have been launched and laid down while trade has contracted and the markets now find that there is already considerably more tonnage afloat than is required. There can be little doubt in the minds of thinking men who have closely followed the trend of affairs during the past five or six years, that this country will have to put forth all its energies and exercise all its business ingenuity and skill to retain the trade of some of its chief exports. The high prices that have ruled in the past two years, more especially in the coal trade, have given says the "Manchester Guardian," our competitors a long-looked-for opportunity of cutting successfully into trades that previously they could not compete in profitably, and to get them out prices will have to be reduced. One sign of lost business is the rapid way in which coal freights from this country to all parts of the world have suddenly fallen. In the case of freights to the Mediterranean the fall amounts to from 45 to 50 per cent, which would seem to point to our trade having fallen off materially.

During the whole of last year America was cutting into the coal trade of this country whenever new orders came on to the market, and when new contracts came to be made America secured a large share. She is sending coal now to Japan, China (Manila, of course) to the Plate and Rio, and has heavy contracts for the Mediterranian, Adriatic, Sound and Baltic. These contracts must take away a very considerable amount of trade from the coalowners of this country and are the thin end of the wedge. The colliery owners have traded for the past eighteen months on "admiralty requirements," but while keeping up prices to exorbitant figures they have allowed a serious competition to creep in which seems likely to tell heavily against them when they find once again that they need this lost trade. The fact that tonnage is plentiful will, no doubt, tell in our favour, for with 6s. 6d. freight ruling for Genoa, and other Mediterranean and Adriatic ports in proportion, a reasonable price for the coal ought to make it difficult for competitors. Buyers, however, will take some time to forget the prices exacted during 1900. It is right, of course, for colliery proprietors to get the highest possible price that the article they have to sell will fetch in the market, but they may yet find that it was inexpedient to hold out for prices which drove the trade elsewhere. Prices of coal are still very high in Wales, but the next four months may show a change. Japan and India are shipping more heavily than ever, while the Admiralty and liners both appear to be finding that local coal at the Cape is better value than Welsh at the present prices. The transference of a considerable quantity of the coal trade to America has resulted in a demand for tonnage from that country that would probably under normal circumstances have helped freights materially, for it stands to reason that as the voyage to the Mediterranean, Baltic, and East occupy very much more time than if the coal were shipped from the United Kingdom, a corresponding amount of tonnage is off the market during the extra time occupied. Still with the supply of tonnage in excess of the total requirements, the Americans are able to get steamers pretty much on their own terms, notwithstanding the expansion of their general trade to India, the Cape, Australia and the Far East.

The Americans would seem to have set their minds on having a large amount of tonnage of their own in the near future. They are very busy forming mercantile fleets. Time alone will prove to what extent they may be able to compete with British, German, and Scandinavian owners, but the competition promises to be keen before many years are over. The trade from America to the Cape, Australia, India, and the Far East is now to a very large extent in the hands of British-owned lines, and this business is largely controlled in England. The trade not controlled by British liners has been carried on by charterers who have, for the most part, taken British steamers on time charter to do the work. These charterers have, during the past twelve months, entered into contracts for a very considerable amount of tonnage with the view of running the trade with their own vessels, and the only consolation the British shipowner has is that the tonnage they will soon possess will have cost them dear. The fact, however, that this trade has in the past been run successfully by Americans with time-chartered boats goes to prove that the trade could stand the profit that the shipowner made out of the charterer, and therefore it may be assumed that the saving of this middle profit by the charterer will compensate him for the dearness of his own tonnage. As time goes on the American is sure to take advantage of lower prices to average the price of his fleets. European shipowners, then, have to look forward to competition in the future where up to the present they have had the carrying of American foreign trade almost entirely to themselves. While the Americans are very keen traders and always ready to increase their trade by taking every advantage of tonnage competition, yet there is an ever-growing feeling in America that their country is so self-supporting that they can afford to work their carrying trade themselves. The prosperity of their country at the present time, following closely on the difficulties experienced by their transport departments in time of war, is affording their shipping community a most favourable opportunity of drawing public attention to the necessity of a national mercantile marine, and there can be practically no doubt that capital will be forthcoming for the purpose. Therefore it behoves the British shipowner to watch for every opportunity to lessen his working expenses, for the fat years are undoubtedly drawing to a close and the lean years have to be faced, and with them the survival of the fittest.

Why should not "French plums" be made in England? The question is raised by the British Consul at Bordeaux, whose valuable "Report on the Preparation of French Plums," just published by the Foreign Office, can be obtained through any bookseller, for twopence. It certainly does seem strange that in seasons of plenty our plum-growers should be compelled to give a great part of their crop away or allow it to perish on the trees, while we import weekly several hundred tons of preserved plums from France at a very considerable price. It is said that our home-grown plums would not make such good dessert-prunes as the famous variety called "La Robe Sergent," which is grown in the sunny fields and gardens of the Lot and Garonne, but they should be able to compete successfully with the cheaper kind of French plums known to the frugal housekeeper as "cooking prunes." The plum preserving industry can be carried on economically on a small scale; it needs none but simple machinery, and its processes are few and not such as require highly skilled labour. More important still, no highly systematised methods of cultivation and collection are necessary. In France the peasant picks the plums, ripe, off his own trees, dries them in the sun or in a brick oven, and then, when he has enough to make it worth while, takes them to the nearest market town and sells them to an agent of the factory. For the largest and best plums he receives from 32s. to 40s. a hundredweight, and for the smallest from 6s. 8d. to 12s. There are not many seasons when English growers would not gladly accept such prices for at least a part of their crop, and if in the plum districts a few co-operative preserving factories were started by the largest growers there would be an excellent chance of further gains. The plan upon which the creameries of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society are worked might possibly be helpful in developing this and other branches of fruit-growing in England.

The "Economist," has not been thrown off its balance by the announcement of what amounts to the Russian annexation of Manchuria. It takes occasion to point out that we cannot prevent the annexation except by embarking on a great land war, in which we could only hope to have one ally, Japan, and of which the issue would be extremely doubtful. And, secondly, the "Economist insists that the presence of the Russians in Manchuria would be neither an unmixed evil to us nor an unmixed good to them. It points the notion that Russia will prohibit all but Russians from trading in Manchuria, for "Russia wants to develop trade in that region, not to limit it, and is unlikely to enforce any restrictions which she does not enforce in the Baltic and the Black Sea." The "Economist" suggests, too, that Russia, with her already straitened finances, will find the Government of twenty millions of Manchus and Chinese to be a difficult and costly task, and that, whatever may be said about Russo-Chinese alliances, the annexation of Manchuria must provoke the lasting enmity of China and its Manchu rulers, who are likely in the future to seek an ally in Japan. But this is Russia's business, not ours. The moral is, as the "Economist" rightly maintains, that instead of grumbling at what we cannot prevent, we should seek by friendly negotiation with Russia to make the best terms possible for our commerce in Manchuria while Russia has need of our good-will.

The conversion of Argentine enterprises into English joint-stock companies is referred to as still in progress, the "Old Gas" or Primitiva Company having just, at the date of the mail advices, sanctioned such a change. "The capital," remarks the Buenos Ayres paper quoted above, will be £1,200,000, and each actual holder of a dol. 50 currency share will receive two £5 preference 5 per cent. shares and one ordinary share of £5. The shares previously quoted under 100 have since been done at over 120, so the feeling is that the deal is a good one. It is generally anticipated that the Old Gas, New Gas, and River Plate Gas will at no very distant date amalgamate, monopolising the field and reducing working expenses. The London and Brazilian Bank has offered to take up to 20,000 shares at £9. 10s. each, and Messrs. Capel, of London, have undertaken to issue £600,000 in 4 per cent. debentures at 90 per cent firm, to take up existing debentures and provide more capital. As the Company has paid 20 per cent. dividends in the past, we think the prospects are exceedingly good." Harvesting, we further learn, was in full progress in the northern parts of Argentina, and was likely to be started in the south at the beginning of the present month. The reports respecting the wheat had continued contradictory. One authority promised a surplus for export of 1,000,000 to as, and another 1,750,000 tons. In any case, however, we are told, the export surplus will be less than the 2,000,000 tons shipped during the past year, and if 1,500,000 tons are found available there will be reason for congratulation. The wool market continued very slow, and the old stock was still weighing on the market. The best new wools were receiving attention chiefly from French houses. So far the arrivals in the market were 50,000 tons below last year's receipts for the corresponding period. The clip, it is added, showed every sign of proving deficient both in quantity and quality, owing to wet weather, which was not favourable to the flocks. The reduction in the number of sheep alone, as against last year, owing to the losses caused by the floods more particularly, is estimated at 10 per cent On the other hand, breeders in the north had been more fortunate than those in the south. The gold market had been steady, but was showing a tendency to drift.

One of the most prominent features of the commerce of the present day is the eagerness displayed by most countries to secure a place in the ranks of manufacturing and exporting communities. Less than a hundred years ago our own country was by far the most important manufacturing nation on the face of the earth, and our exports of manufactured goods were equally exceptional, if not, indeed, unique. At the preset time this condition of things is very much altered. Great Britain still remains the greatest manufacturing nation on the face of the earth—despite the claims made on behalf of the United States—as well as the greatest exporter of manufactured commodities, although some two or three years ago the United States got the lead of this country in reference to the value of the total exports, including food suplies. It is not more than ten or twelve years since economists in this country spoke of the United States as a nation whose manifest destiny it was to keep Great Britain supplied with food, and to receive British manufactures in exchange. To a large extent the people of the United States had become more or less reconciled to this view of the situation, because they did not then see any possibility of so far reducing their costs as to be able to enter the field of manufacturing competition. Things are very different to-day. For the first ten months of 1900 the exports of manufactured goods from the United States amounted to over 376 million dols against 311 millions in 1899, 254 millions in 1898, and 234 millions in 1897, for the same period. This is a wonderful record, and it is made all the more wonderful by a comparison of unitary values which in 1897 were considerably higher over a considerable range of products than those of either 1899 or 1900, despite the higher value of certain commodities, such as iron and steel, in the last-named years.

"A LIFE OF MR. RANADE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the real genius and the master-mind amongst us—I mean the late Mr. Justice Ranade—has been called away from our midst, I beg to lay suggestions before the few literary men of our town. There is now a golden opportunity to show the skill of their pen and their brain. We see that our speakers are loud with the praises of the ability, the genius and the heroic self-sacrifice of the late learned Judge. The newspapers, too, re-echo them. But cannot anyone write an exhaustive and a reflective life of the late learned Judge? This if undertaken and executed, would not only serve the purpose of a proper tribute to the departed soul, but would keep alive the memory of the learned Judge while time endures. We for ourselves may not perhaps perceive the utility of this undertaking. It may not be of much use to those who know all about him. It is for the benefit of posterity—the future generation to come that my suggestion stands. It would teach posterity how the learned Judge, who was a real genius, master-mind, engaged in all national movements, a man of heroic self-sacrifice and race originality, worked for the amelioration of his fellow-subjects and especially for the noble mission of social reform.

A good sketch of the life of such a sage—a heroic soul—would indeed make the future generation nobler. It would inspire posterity with the idea of the responsibilities that devolve upon a real representative man. Still more, it is not a dream, and we may hope that in good time it may create another Ranade. I appeal to Messrs. Chandavarkar, Malbari, Karkaria, Dr. Bhandarkar, Prof. Gokhale and others. Cannot any one of them undertake to write a life of Mr. Ranade and leave behind a useful work that is rightly calculated to work out lasting good?—Yours, &c.

M. D. VED.

Santa Cruz, February 3.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths (from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	12	4	7
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	16	18	52
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	87	30	51
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	25	19	34
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	28	29	71
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	11
G Mahim and Worlee	...	6	13
Water Division	0	1	1
Non-resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hor.	0	25	35
Total	169	133	277
Total plague deaths to date	83,041	64,599	
Same date last year	83	78	342

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 1,941 as against 1,419 during the previous week. Of the total number 786 died from plague and 6 from cholera, the figures for the preceding week being 466 and 7 respectively. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 2,461, while that of plague was 458.

BOMBAY CYCLISTS' UNION SPORTS.

SECOND DAY.

THE sports promoted by the Bombay Cyclists' Union were continued yesterday evening before a fair attendance. The races produced interesting finishes, but as on the opening day, a strong wind hampered the riders and some of the events were in rather slow time. The final of the Quarter Mile Championship, which opened the programme, was limited to three starters and Taylor getting away in front kept the lead to the finish. The Mile Championship of the Union was well won by Doherty, though the race was not a fast one. Phelps spurted ahead on the penultimate lap, but skidded turning round the first bend. He retained the lead, however, until nearing the final straight when Doherty shot to the front and passed the post first by two lengths. Phelps, however, cleverly won the next event, the Quarter Mile Handicap, from a large field and after a close race. The Two Miles Handicap for members of the Union fell to the back markers, Hunters with 220 yeards start being first and Jones with 200 yards being second. Doherty led the scratch contingent and secured third place. Hunter also won the Three Miles Handicap for Soldiers, Sailors and Volunteers. In this event the scratch had little chance. Doherty and Taylor were the only scratch competitors who started and failing to materially reduce the handicap dropped out after covering three parts of the distance. The two Miles Open Scratch race with which the day's programme closed, produced an excellent finish, Radcliffe just securing the verdict. Phelps, who rode second, was unfortunately disqualified for having ridden off the track. Results:—

Quarter Mile, Amateur Championship.—1st prize, Silver Cup. Value Rs. 100 and Gold Medal; 2nd prize, Silver Medal and Gold Centre; 3rd prize Silver Medal.

FINAL.

S Taylor 1
C Warner 2
H Doherty 3

Won by a length. Time 37 secs.

One Mile Amateur Championship of the Union.—1st Prize Silver Cup, valued Rs. 300 (presented by a Parsee Member of the Union) and Gold Medal; 2nd prize Silver Medal with Gold Centre; 3rd prize Silver Medal.

H Doherty 1
T J Phelps 2
A Thaga Raja 3
C Warner 0

Won by two lengths, half length between second and third. Time 3 min. 1 2-5 secs.

Quarter Mile Handicap. Open to all Amateurs. Presented by the Bombay Cycle Agency.—1st prize valued Rs. 40; 2nd prize valued Rs. 25; 3rd prize valued Rs. 10.

T J Phelps (Scratch) 1
T Jones 25 yards 2
F Radcliffe 15 yards 3

Won by a foot, four lengths between second and third. Time 37 4-5 secs.

Two Mile Handicap (for Members of the Bombay Cyclists' Union).—1st prize, value Rs. 50.—2nd prize, value Rs. 30 (presented by J. Roberts and Co., Ltd.) 3rd prize, value Rs. 20.

G Hunter (220 yards) 1
T Jones (200 yards) 2
H Doherty (Scratch) 3

Won by ten lengths. Five lengths between second and third. Time 6min. 24secs.

Three Mile Handicap. (Open to Sailors, Soldiers and Volunteers only).—1st prize Silver Cup, valued Rs. 60 (presented by Messrs. Lund and Blockley). 2nd prize, valued Rs. 30 (presented by Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo). 3rd prize, valued Rs. 15.

G Hunter (340 yards) 1
T Jones (320 yards) 2
H Hayes (375 yards) 3

Won by quarter lap, half length between second and third. Time 8min. 8 4—5secs.

Two Mile Scratch. (Open to all Amateurs.) 1st prize, value Rs. 50 (presented by the K. and S. Cycle Company, Bombay). 2nd prize, valued Rs. 30 (presented by J. Neuberg, Esq). 3rd prize, value Rs. 15.

T Ruttcliffe 1
H Doherty 2
S Taylor 3
T J Phelps 0
C Warner 0
T Jones 0
G Hunter 0
H Hayes 0
A Thaga Raja 0
L C F Sealy 0

Won by quarter of a length. Phelps came in second, but was disqualified for a foul and Doherty and Taylor were placed second and third. Time 6 min. 7 1-5secs.

SWINDLING THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

PERSONATION AND FORGERY.

MR. G. D. MADGAOKAR, the Sessions Judge of Broach, recently disposed of a case of cheating by personation and forgery, in which the Oriental Life Assurance Company charged Nagji Dabhai, Desai Talsi and Shankar Talsi of Hankhi in Jambusar Taluka with having conspired to obtain a false policy in the name of one Lallu Purboodas of the same place, unknown to the latter.

Nagji Dabhai and Desai Talsi are school-masters in the village school at Hankhi, and Shankar is brother of Desai. Lalu had been for a long time in failing health and the three accused, it was found, were concerned in getting up forms and the assignment that followed the issue of the Policy, Desai personated Lallu before the Civil Surgeon at Broach for medical examination and signed the personal statement in Lallu's name. In consequence of an anonymous petition inquiries were made, and as a result a complaint was made to the Chief Constable of Jambusar, Mr. Kisbordas, who promptly investigated the matter. For some time the inquiry was delayed and the case was committed to the Magistrate's Court in February 1900. There was long delay and for several reasons the Company had to apply to the High Court for transfer of the case twice. On the latter occasion Justices Candy and Whitworth ordered the case to be committed to the Court of Sessions on 14th Nov. The trial began at Broach on 14th January before Mr. Madgaikar and two assessors and terminated in the conviction of all the accused on the 29th ultimo.

Rao Saheb Hiralal Chunilal the Public Prosecutor, instructed by Mr. Anoolbas Hargovandas of the Jambusar Bar, for the Company, conducted the prosecution, and M. Motilal Manekial represented the accused.

In the course of the trial it was shown that the accused had been planning to cheat the Oriental Company for some time past and had recommended on three other occasion worthless lives for insurance. One man so recommended died before the application was dispatched, the second in a year and the third, who was a village barberboy and was put down as applying for a policy of Rs. 5000 for trade-purposes, in five months, from the date of application. It was also shown that the same persons had obtained money on the life of Lalla from two Ahmedabad Societies.

Accused Nagji, the Canvasser, was sentenced to three years, the accused Desai the personater to three years, and the accused Shankar the assignee to two years, rigorous imprisonment.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by a. Chemists, Grocers, &c.

Odol
THE BEST FOR THE TEETH

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd., 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India

THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE EMPIRE.

(Concluded from page 4.)

I feel perfectly confident that such a suggestion would meet with a ready and willing response. The conference would have, in the first place, this negative advantage—it could do no possible harm, for no one would be committed to anything. It might, and probably would, do much good; it might be able to suggest whether a permanent council could or should be established, its lines of action, the dignity and position of its members, its relations to all parts of the dominions. Such a council would be extremely useful to Australia. We should have a ready and instant means of ascertaining all we desired as to defence; we should know that our measures of precaution were neither extravagantly beyond the necessity of the occasion, nor below its absolute requirements. We should have a constant and confidential source of information on this vital subject, and we should have the advantage of all this without the exercise of the smallest compulsion upon us, for we should still be perfectly free to do as we pleased within our own limits. In short, we should possess a benefit of the highest practical value, of immense uniting force, and one that would or need cost us nothing. Such a body as I have outlined could be altered as to constitution and powers as required; but

THERE IS ONE THING CERTAIN,

its establishment would mark an era in our history. It would probably involve a conscious change in the British constitution, because to be of proper service its members ought to possess the means of making their voices heard, if necessary from some place where they could be raised with authority and without fear. So strong is the feeling in Great Britain in the direction I have mentioned that even this eventuality, which has not been overlooked, would not, I am clear, prove a determinent. If necessary, I do not doubt provision would be made, or be endeavored to be made, to give to its members ex-officio seats in the House of Lords or House of Commons, trusting of course to their good sense not to use their positions unfairly in regard to purely local British questions.

We may be safe in assuming that within reason there is little that would be refused now to the colonies. This is an epochal moment—an almost psychological moment. As one in high position—not political—observed to me, "Things that would be done for the colonies this year would not, perhaps, be done in any other year"; and if we have it in our position and influence within the Empire, and at the same time promote a movement to strengthen the ties between ourselves and our brothers all over the national territory, we shall indeed incur a grave responsibility if we neglect the opportunity.

The scheme I have outlined has this attendant advantage—that it is clear from any suggestion of control. The colonial Office would be free, as the Indian Office is now, to act even against the advice tendered, but it would be a sinning—if sinning, indeed, it were—in the face of light, and the members of the council could, in proper cases and circumstances, openly criticise the action of the Colonial Office from the dignified and privileged places I have indicated. The colonies, on their part, would be free to accept or reject the suggestions made and they in turn would err—if they erred at all—in opposition to the best available advice.

What is to follow when once the first step has been accomplished who can foretell? Defence—the earliest point of agreement in Australian Union—may pave the way towards a still larger federation, that in grandeur, extent, power and stability is destined to surpass all that the world is likely to know. A century and a quarter ago, with the exception of the British Isles themselves, there existed but little of what has since developed into Greater Britain. Less than a century hence, the vast outlying provinces of the Empire may far outnumber in population, and outrival in combined strength, the millions that gather at its centre. It is not beyond the range of probability, when that time has arrived, that the conception of some great Imperial Senate, controlling common concerns of the Empire, will be realised, leaving to the British Parliament itself, as to the Commonwealth and the Dominion, the regulation of affairs within the spere of its locality.

If, as events seem to indicate, the twentieth century will witness a gigantic struggle for prestige and pre-eminence, and perhaps for existence, among the ruling powers of the earth, our opportunity is great indeed. Australia will earn unfading glory if, at her initiation, movement is commenced which, in its immediate result, must tend to strengthen and solidify the empire, and in its ultimate reach make possible that unity of purpose and power which alone can satisfy its highest aspirations.

DR. WELLDON'S FEAT IN TAMIL.

THE SERMON PREACHED AT TRICHINOPOLY

THE Rev. J. A. Sharrock, of Trichinopoly, writing to the "Madras Mail" on this subject, says, more especially in answer to critics who said the Metropolitan did not know Tamil:—The Metropolitan wrote in the English character, and probably had his sermon revised by his Munshi; but every sentence was his own, and he showed by hand and voice that he entered into the meaning of every word he uttered. It was a clever feat for one who had never heard Tamil spoken except by his Munshi, and a reproach to those Missionaries who after years of residence will not take the trouble to learn how to preach in Tamil. But there was nothing else particularly wonderful about it. It was a simple, earnest and grammatical exposition of the text. There shall be more joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, etc., and such a sermon as any Missionary might preach in his first year. Of course, the English pronunciation obscured the meaning very much The educated part of the congregation followed the drift of the sermon throughout; but the uneducated understood, I fear, very little. Still even the latter were delighted, for no other Bishop save Bishops Caldwell and Sargent has ever before preached in Tamil. Tamil is said to be so difficult to learn as any six European languages, and the crux lies in the pronunciation. If you can learn the pronunciation in six months, said Bishop Caldwell, you will have done good work. The Metropolitan can, of course, give but little time to Indian languages—and he is learning more than one—and is naturally at a great disadvantage in learning the pronunciation from his Munshi only. I doubt if any Munshi, however correctly he may pronounce, can "teach" pronunciation. I myself learnt more from Bishop Caldwell in an hour than from my Munshi in a month. Besides, even if a Munshi could teach, I doubt if he would dare to correct a Bishop. He would be a bold man who would continue hour after hour to find fault with the late Headmaster of Harrow! Anyhow, we of Trichinopoly are grateful to His Lordship for tackling so difficult a language, and trust that having learned it, he will visit us again and again so as to make full use of talent his."

A PARSEE COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I request you to kindly give a little space to the following few lines. On Friday last as I was going to the Fort about 2-30 p.m. in a tram car from Money School, I saw a Parsee dead body lying near a well opposite Elphinstone High School, and two Parsees stopped in the car from that side, of whom I made enquiry as to how long the body had been lying there. They informed me that the body was taken out of the well about 9 o'clock that morning and the matter was reported to the Coroner, who appointed the inquest later in the evening. Again, in the evening when I returned by the same road at 5-30, I found the inquest was being held. The body was consequently lying exposed for about eight hours. This was certainly very hurtful to the feelings of the relatives of the deceased, and calculated to wound the religious susceptibilities of the Parsee Community, as after sunset no dead body can be placed in the Tower of Silence according to their religion. I think some arrangement will be made for an immediate inquest being held.—Yours, &c.

F. B. K. L.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeths Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, slays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere. 1s. 1½d. per bottle

RED TAPE AND EYELET HOLES.

WE are so much accustomed to look on red tape in the abstract, that the physical concrete view of it has an aspect of something humorous, out of the way, unusual, except of course to Secretariat officialdom There has fallen into our hands a vastly amusing series of letters which have recently passed between the Secretary of State, the Government of India, and various other bodies and personages. The earliest letter on the file is dated the 14th June, and is from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to the Secretary of the Government of Bengal, Financial Department. It runs as follows:—

With reference to the correspondence ending with Government order No. 1555 Mis., dated the 28th February, 1900, regarding the increased annual consumption of red tape and eyelets in the offices which obtain their supplies from the Calcutta Stationery Office, I am directed to say that on receipt of Government order No. 6653 Mis., dated the 20th December, 1899, the Board directed the Superintendent of Stationery, Calcutta, to enquire into the matter, and he accordingly addressed those officers in whose offices large quantities of red tape and eyelets are used. Replies from some of these officers have not as yet been received; but as Government wishes to have an early reply, the Board desire me to submit for information this intermediate report. On receipt of a further report from the Superintendent of Stationery, Government will again be addressed on the subject. The Superintendent of Stationery states that from the reports of the officers from whom replies have been received, it appears that the increase noticed by the Secretary of State is *bona fide* and is due to the addition of new indenting officers, to the general increase of work, and to the cause enumerated in paragraphs 2 and 4 of the Superintendent's letter No. 5625, dated the 7th October, 1899, a copy of which was submitted to Government with the Board's endorsement No. 796—B., dated the 31st idem. The opening of new railways must, the Superintendent says, give rise to large indents in consequence of increase of work in the Telegraph and Postal Departments. Most of the officers consulted have reported that endeavours will be made by them to reduce the expenditure of red tape as much as possible. The Board also are aware that the use of eyelets is of very recent introduction in the interior, and that the demand for this convenience will increase as officers come to know that it is available; and must have increased for the same reason.

Fifteen days later this letter was forwarded by the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, with a statement that the report was only an "intermediate" report. The "final" report, which is dated the 3rd September, 1900, was forwarded on the 17th September. It runs as follows:—

In continuation of this office letter No. 493 B., dated the 14th June, 1900, submitting an intermediate report regarding the increased annual consumption of red tape and eyelets in the offices which obtain their supplies from the Calcutta Stationery Office, I am directed to say that replies from all the officers to whom references on the subject were made by the Superintendent of Stationery, have now been received. From these it appears that besides the causes already reported to Government, the increase is due to the use in several offices of red tape, instead of twine, in tying up parcels. This practice is open to objection, and the Superintendent of Stationery will be instructed to communicate with the indenting officers with a view to its being stopped. The increased consumption of eyelets is, in some measure, due to their being used for the covering boards required in offices in which the flat file system of keeping records prevails, and for the reason given in the concluding portion of paragraph 2 of their letters of the 14th June, 1900, the Board think that the demand for this article is likely to increase.

The next step, of course, was for the Government of India, in the Finance and Commerce Department, to forward the whole correspondence to the Secretary of State for India. The following was the covering letter:—

In continuation of our Despatch No. 408 Financial, dated the 7th December, 1899, and, with reference to paragraph 3 of your Lordship's Despatch No. 2 Financial (Stores), dated the 18th January, 1900, we have the honour to forward a copy of further correspondence regarding the increase demand for 1-2in. wide red tape and eyelets in the Bengal Stationery Indent for 1900-1901. The increased consumption of both articles is attributed generally to the addition of new indenting offices, to increase of work in old offices, and to the extension of what is known as the flat file system of recording papers. Part of the increased consumption of red tape is said to be due to some offices having taken to using tape, instead of twine in tying up parcels. Steps have been taken to ensure the discontinuance of this practice, and we propose to issue such instructions to Local Governments as will, we hope, have the effect of restricting the consumption of red tape and eyelets as much as possible. It will have been noticed that in the stationery indent for 1901-1902, forwarded with our Financial Secretary's letter No. 58—R.S., dated the 19th April, 1900, the quantity of the articles in question indented for has been considerably reduced, compared with the demand in the indent for 1900-1901.

A copy of this letter was also forwarded by the Government of India to the Government of Bengal "with the request that steps may be taken to restrict the consumption of red tape and eyelets as much as possible." There was no ignoring such a request and accordingly the Bengal Government printed the whole correspondence and sent it out on the 22nd December as Circular No. 4217J. Copies were forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions; the Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs; all the District-Judges; the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur; the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces; the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta; the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta; the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta; the Presidency Magistrate of the Northern Division, Calcutta; the President of the Boiler Commission; and the Coroner of Calcutta, for information and guidance. The amount of red tape in this attempt to reduce red tape—and eyelet holes—is highly instructive.—"Englishman".

THE INDIAN TROOPS IN AUSTRALIA.

THE Indian troops embarked on the transport Dalhousie on the 13th ultimo. The warriors were accorded an enthusiastic send off, valedictory speeches being delivered by Sir William Lyne and Major-General French. Colonel Peyton, the commanding officer, translated the various speeches, to which the Indians were attentive listeners, nor were they slow to show their appreciation of the kindly references made concerning them.

Sir William Lyne expressed regret that their stay in Sydney had been so short. The Government had tried to show them much hospitality as it could. They recognised in Australia the wonderfully good men they had in India, men who had fought so well for the British Crown. They hoped that their coming would show them that Australians had received them in that spirit in which one brother should receive another. It was to be hoped that the time would not come when they would have to assist in defending Australians, or when Australians would have to assist in defending them. But they hoped that on all occasions when any part of the British Empire was menaced every other part would come together to support unity and bring that part out of trouble.

Colonel Peyton, in reply, said it had been the constant regret of the native officers that they had not been able to speak the English language, that they might testify their appreciation of the kindness they had received here. They would go back to their own country, and there it would become known throughout India what they had seen and the kindness that had been shown them.

Major-General French conveyed to the troops a message from the Prime Minister of Australia, Mr. Barton, as follows:—"The Prime Minister, in the absence of any Minister of Defence wishes me to say how warmly Australia has welcomed your advent and how heartfelt are her thanks to you and to your Government which sent you; how proud we are that the Empire is guarded in the East by men so fine and soldiers so gallant; how sorry we are to lose you so soon, and how glad we are that we have been able to join hands with India—we the newest nation, you the representatives of the long line of warfare and magnificence which lends so much lustre to her Majesty's Empire." A message from the State Minister of Defence wishing them a pleasant voyage home was also read. Auld Lang Syne and the National Anthem by the band closed the proceedings.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

OUR Rajkot correspondent writes under date Feb. 3:—Acting Political Agent Colonel W. P. Kennedy, who had been to Gondal the day before yesterday, returned the same evening. It is understood that H. H. Sir Bhagwatsinhji Thakor Saheb of Gondal and Sir, Jaswatsinhji Thakore Saheb of Limri, members of the Rajkumar College Committee, have proposed certain reforms to be introduced in that institution from the 1st of April next, the principal being the abolition of the posts of tutors to the several princes, doing away with their carriages and a curtailment of sundry other expenses. The Viceroy and Governor-General has declined to interfere with the orders passed by Lord Sandhurst's Government with reference to Mr. Motichand Talshi, State Manager of Wankaner, and Mr. Manekchand Talshi, Karbhari of the State of Dhrole, against the expectations of the Kathiawar public.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

TELEGRAPHIC communication with Medina is now established for the first time by a line connecting that holy city with Damascus.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Fergusson, D. S. O., Grenadier Guards, is to be Adjutant-General of the Egyptian Army. He is the eldest son of Sir James Fergusson, M. P.

Lessons on the evils of alcoholic intemperance are, by the order of the French Minister of Public Instruction, to be given in the French schools, on the same footing as the "three R's."

The French exhibit of Sevres porcelain, which had been specially brought back from the Paris Exhibition, where it had gained first prize, has been seriously damaged in an accident at the International Ceramic Exhibition at St. Petersburg. The loss is at least £10,000.

An Australian correspondent of the "Westminster" says that a Melbourne the returned soldiers "were captured by the people, and the women slobbered them with kisses. But excuses must be made for all concerned, as was is quite a new experience in the Australian Colonies, and the bronzed heroes were novelties." No doubt by the time the next batches of soldiers return home the people will have learnt self-control.

A young man named Goodrich, in the service of the Egyptian Government, but at home on leave, and living with his parents at Finsbury Park, was leaving his house when some unknown person threw a snowball at him. He uttered a cry of pain and fell to the ground, and on assistance arriving life was found to be extinct. A medical examination revealed the extraordinary fact that death was caused by a piece of steel embedded in the snowball, which had penetrated the unfortunate young fellow's brain.

Laffan's correspondent quotes the first page of the printed programme of the Pekin pantomime performance by British officers, which shows that it was certainly held in the Temple of Heaven, "a compound a mile and a half square." "It is quite true," he says, "that the performance was not intended to give any offence, and that only pure fun was aimed at. The organisers are somewhat disturbed, therefore, that peremptory orders to stop the entertainments should have been sent from London. The printing of the libretto has also been discontinued."

Mr. David Macrae, himself a humorist of no mean order, has issued, though Morison Brothers, Glasgow, a little book of "Matrimonial Humour." "There are many ways of proposing, but for the "pop direct, and for the the response," nothing in Mr. Macrae's opinion, could well surpass the specimen furnished the Puritan and the girl who had won his affections. Riding up to her father's house, he asked her to be called. "Rachel," he said, "the Lord hath sent me to marry thee." To which the damsel, after a moment's pause, replied, meekly, "The Lords will be done."

According to the Rome correspondent of the "Morning Post", the fine Greek statue in bronze recently discovered near Pompeii has been placed in the Naples Museum, where examination has shown it to be covered with a layer of fine silver. This peculiarity gives the statue unique value, as there is believed to be no other bronze statue in the world so covered, though several of the more valuable Greek masterpieces, like the bust of Berenice and the Dancers of Herculaneum, in the Naples Museum have their lips or their garments ornamented with silver. The fact is considered a proof that the Pompeiians themselves valued the statue highly.

A Company was discussing the bearing of marriage on longevity. One (who was a confirmed bachelor) insisted that it shortened life by adding to its burdens and cares. Most of the others took the opposite side, arguing strongly that, by its comforts and its safeguards, marriage made life longer. A depressed-looking man who, had all the time been listening in silence, was asked his opinion. "Well," he replied, "I don't think married *life* is really longer, but—it "seems" longer." Most of Mr. Macrae's stories, however, refer to the period before marriage or to the ceremony. After the knot is tied, we suppose, it is no joke.

The offer of £100 for information of Mr. Foxwell alive, or for his body, if dead, has been altered to one of £500 for his return alive. Mr. Price, manager to

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

The insubordinate conduct of some half a dozen men on board the Barfleur, writes the "Army and Navy Gazette," has been described as a "mutiny" in all the evening papers, and in some of the dailies also. This sort of exaggeration may be up-to-date journalism, but it is highly injurious to the best interests of the navy, and liable to affect recruiting. Newspaper correspondents at Hong Kong have greatly over-coloured the incident, and the worst offender, nearly a week after the affair, had the effrontery to telegraph:—"Efforts are being made to minimise the gravity of the mutiny. . . . . It is asserted, however, that deep-rooted animosity exists among the men against the officers, which has been engendered by several months of severe treatment. On Christmas Day the feeling culminated in an explosion of temper, the men having been compelled to decorate their mess-rooms. Reuter's correspondent, telegraphing on the 5th instant, gives a very different version of the story. From the account it appears that only six men were implicated out of the whole crew, that five gun-sights were thrown overboard, and that a court of inquiry was held. The outcome of the inquiry is that three men are to be tried by court-martial. The incident is regrettable, but less so than the eagerness of the English press to exaggerate into a mutiny a minor outbreak of insubordination on the part of half a dozen men.

The colonels returning from South Africa, except those who may be selected for promotion as a reward for service, cannot look for advancement for a long time to come. It will take some years to work off the supernumeraries on the list, especially if the list remains hampered by officers who would under the old rules have been removed for non-employment, but who under the new system seem to have the right to wait for nomination to fill a vacant appointment until their age places them on the retired list. And as the authorities must fill a vacant appointment from the list of the rank involved, so long as it exceeds or is up to the establishment, the "seniority" general officers, who under the old system were treated as ineligible for further employment, may now have a good chance of getting it. It is not a satisfactory outlook, and the position is made worse by officers being left in some doubt as to how the rules are to be applied. The new system has, in fact, been prematurely introduced, and certain collateral regulations which are part of it are no longer applicable. We commend the matter to Mr. Brodrick's consideration. Not that it would be altogether quite fair to blame the officials who may be responsible for the complication. It is indeed high time that the promotion system which was laid down as a standing rule over twelve years ago should be practically applied. But its application requires a further adjustment of the promotion rules, which can scarcely be delayed for the next issue of the Royal Warrant in 1902. The necessary action—for action is necessary—should be taken at once thinks the "Broad Arrow."

Major-General James Melville Babington, whose name appears so prominently in Lord Kitchener's despatches in connection with the fight with Delarey at Naauwpoort, is in his forty-seventh year. He entered the 16th Lancers as sub-lieutenant in 1873, and became colonel in 1896. He saw service in South Africa before the present war in the Bechuanaland expedition of 1884—85, when he was honourably mentioned in despatches. In 1895 he was assistant adjutant-general in the Punjaub, a position he held till April 1899, when he was appointed colonel on staff commanding cavalry brigade of the Eastern district. He was appointed major-general when he proceeded to South Africa in October 1899, in command of the First Cavalry Brigade.

Brevet-Colonel Sir Henry Edward McCallum, A.D.C., K.C.M.G., the new Governer of Natal, is an officer of great repute in the Royal Engineers. The son of a soldier—Major McCallum, of the Royal Marines—he was born at Yeovil in 1852, and was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, where he passed out first of fifty-two cadets. He entered the Royal Engineers in 1871, became captain in 1883, major in 1890, and lieutenant-colonel in 1897. He served in the Perak expedition of 1875-76 as private secretary to the Governor of the Straits Settlements.

The retirement of Lord Wolseley has been recorded with high appreciation of his lordship's long services by several of our foreign contemporaries. The "Militar-Wochenblatt," in particular, devotes a considerable article to the late Commander-in-Chief's valuable work, and the problems that arise concerning the position he has held, and which Lord Roberts has assumed. The "Wochenblatt" refers to his unbroken military career covering half a century, which it speaks of as very full of events, experiences, work, and action, during which time he has proved himself, to quote our contemporary, "a true, brave, untiring servant of his Queen and country, and a great organiser and trainer of the army which he has led to victory." It is to be regretted, says the "Wochenblatt," that such a career should close with something of a suggestion of discord. That the position held by Lord Wolseley has not been wholly satisfactory our contemporary is very sure. The position, it says, has been, in a sense, humiliating; but he has carried on his work, not sparing himself, but with whole-hearted effort, though he has not always been permitted to exert his influence upon affairs. He has not, in the view of the German semi-official organ, even had the ear of the responsible Minister, owing to the existence of the Army Board; and it is astonishing, in these conditions, that he should have accomplished so much. In relation to the position of Lord Roberts, the "Wochenblatt" expresses the opinion that it would be much to the advantage of the British Army if the position of the Commander-in-Chief were better founded and defined, but not in relation to the merits of a single personality. The "France Militaire," though inclined to attribute some of our misfortunes to the administration of Lord Wolseley, remarks that during his whole career he has always been energetic in the cause of wise reform.

The historical section of the German general staff is pursuing its work energetically. Having completed its account of the first and second Silesian Wars, it has sent to the press the first volume of a new work on the Seven Years' War, and in the course of the present year and 1902 the campaigns of 1756 and 1757 will be dealt with in six volumes, covering the events from Pirna and Lobositz to the battle of Leuthen and the autumn campaign in Silesia. In addition to this work, another, under the title of "Urkundliche Beitrage und Forschungen zur Geschichte des Preussischen Heeres," which is to consist mostly of original letters and papers reprinted, is to be begun in a number of parts, each independent of the others. One will contain an account of the origin of the Brandenburg-Prussian Army up to the year 1655; another is the diary of a young officer named Von Scheelen, of the 1st Batn. of the Guard, from 1750 to 1755, and a third will comprise letters of Prussian soldiers on the campaign in Bohemia in 1758, with the battles of Lobositz and Prague. Five parts are already projected of this work.

A singular order to the troops has been issued by General Dragomiroff. It had come to his knowledge that a soldier of the orthodox religion had made a demand that he should not be placed in the line of battle with another soldier who was heterodox. The general says that the expression of such sentiments cannot be considered as contrary to discipline, and involving deportation to Siberia; some attention should be given to requests of this kind. It is not usual, he says, to rank soldiers according to their morality, but, nevertheless, it is not good to neglect this order altogether, and whoever shall remember it before going into the field, and shall make an application, shall not have to regret it. "The Chief must not lose sight of the fact that the soldier has not only hands and feet but also a mind and a heart." This order indicates that in Russia the authorities have much greater regard to distinctions of religion than we are accustomed to consider right or desirable.

An official note recently published in Paris led many to suppose that the Committee which met at the Ministry of War under the presidency of General Frater to inquire into the decrees concerning the Colonial Army had finished its work. Although the Colonial forces were definitively transferred from the Minister of Marine to the Minister of War on January 1st, this is not altogether the case. Several decrees had been investigated and submitted to the Minister interested. These were very important, because they constituted the essential base on which the Colonial Army might be transferred to the War Department. The Colonial Army retains its general organization as before, but the infantry are strengthened in the command, and prepared better for mobilization, while the organization of the artillery is simplified. A great and much disputed question has thus been settled, but much work, however, remains for the Committee in regulating the details of the transfer.

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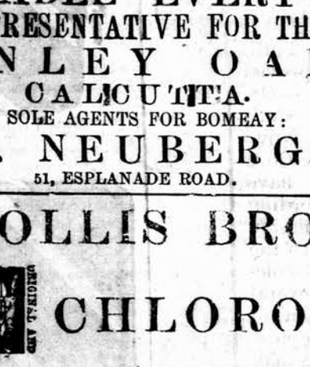

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There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

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If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 80 years (1899 sale was a record) proves this

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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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CURES DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.
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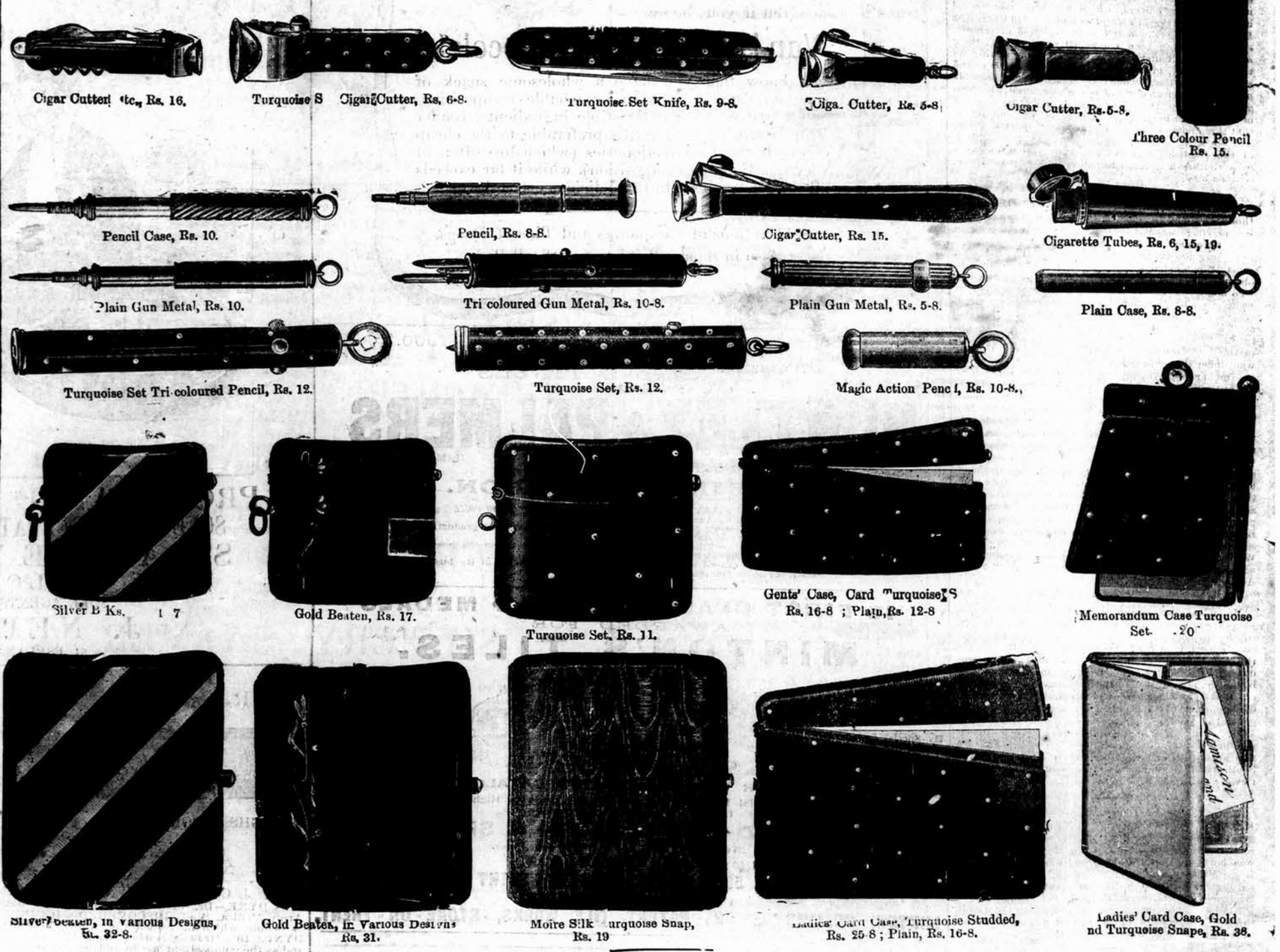

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